

DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ON WALDHEIM NOMINATION WITHDRAWAL

HK050741 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Waldheim Has Broken the Deadlock by Withdrawing From the Election"]

[Text] UN spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar announced in the Security Council on 3 December that Waldheim had requested that his nomination for a third term as UN secretary general be withdrawn. This broke the deadlock that had lasted since 27 October, with the Security Council casting 16 rounds of votes for this post without any result.

Stajduhar told reporters that when Waldheim met Olara Otunno, Ugandan ambassador to the United Nations, he handed him a letter declaring his withdrawal from the race. Otunno said he had asked Waldheim and Salim to step aside so that other candidates could be considered, and Waldheim had agreed to this.

According to a 4 December AP dispatch from the United Nations, after Waldheim withdrew from the race, a number of African member nations held a meeting to discuss the question of Salim's bid for the post. After that Omar Yusef, an observer from the 51-member group of African states, announced that "Mr Salim is our candidate." The Algerian Ambassador Mohamed Bedjaoui told reporters: "There is no question of him (Salim) withdrawing."

Salim was unanimously adopted as candidate for the post of UN secretary general at a June OAU summit meeting in Nairobi. Later, he was endorsed by the Arab League and the Nonaligned states, who comprise nearly two-thirds of the 157 UN member states. They held that since the founding of the United Nations, all except one of its four secretaries general had been Westerners, and it was now the turn of the Third World. China has consistently voted for Salim and vetoed Waldheim in the 16 rounds of voting in the Security Council, although China certainly does not hold any prejudice against Waldheim. The question of who should be elected to the secretary general post was deadlocked for more than 1 month because the United States, supported by the Soviet Union, adopted unwise methods and consistently voted for a third term for Waldheim while vetoing Salim.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL

OW041325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with Dr Halfdan Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization, and Dr Hiroshi Nakajima, W.H.O. director for the Western Pacific region. They conversed about strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between W.H.O. and China's health departments.

Dr Mahler described their visit to Yexian County in Shandong Province as "a productive one." He believed that the health work in China's rural areas is no longer an issue of medical consumption, but has become a component of rural development. Dr Mahler and Dr Nakajima have come to China as guests of Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong. Dr. Mahler is leaving Beijing tonight.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION OPENS

OW051259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Guangzhou, December 5 (XINHUA) -- An international exhibition of textile machinery opened at the international trade center here today. Exhibits have been supplied by 73 firms from Hong Kong and the United States, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Great Britain and Czechoslovakia. On display are machinery for spinning and weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing, and garment making. The eight-day exhibition is promoted by the Shanghai Technology Development Co, Ltd, of Hong Kong and the Guangdong branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT KGB ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

HK070942 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Chen Fengxiong [7115 1409 7160]: "The KGB's Activities in the United States"]

[Text] Some spy stories always depict KGB agents as burly fellows with ugly faces, thick necks, coarse hands, a mouthful of gold teeth and extremely ill-fitting clothes. In fact, however, the agents sent by the Soviet Union are alert and resourceful, mild-mannered and cultivated people who have undergone excellent science and language training and been schooled in social graces.

According to the 23 November issue of NEWSWEEK, Edward O'Malley, assistant director in charge of the FBI's intelligence division, said that the threat posed to the United States by Soviet agents is much greater now than 10 years ago. According to FBI estimates, 90 percent of intelligence collected by the Soviets comes from open sources, such as unclassified documents, science and education theses, industrial exhibitions, and science and technology publications. A copy of AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY is very quickly translated into Russian and sent to Moscow for the extraction of useful intelligence.

The other 10 percent of intelligence has to be collected through covert activities by KGB agents. Moscow also holds that this portion of intelligence is the more important. Hence, every Soviet installation in the United States is equipped with secret electronic apparatus for eavesdropping on private phone conversations and radio communications, from which are gleaned confidential political chat along with designs for top-secret weapons. For instance, Soviet agents learned part of the design for the new Trident submarine by intercepting a facsimile transmission between offices at a leading defense plant.

In the past 5 years the FBI has arrested a number of Americans who have supplied intelligence to the KGB; all of them were civil servants with access to classified material. The KGB has opened up numerous businesses and other legitimate enterprises in America as covers for the purchase and transmission of intelligence. They concentrate mainly on parts of sophisticated equipment such as computers or lasers. It is very difficult for U.S. counterintelligence organs to guard against this.

The KGB has a bureau specifically in charge of the 6,000 spies in foreign countries. One of the "sections" of this bureau is responsible for the United States and Canada, and has technicians to install electronic eavesdropping equipment.

American tourists, scholars, newsmen and diplomats who go to the Soviet Union are also always targets for KGB enticement and recruitment, and are won over by unscrupulous means. For example, at the beginning of this year, Maj James Holbrook, a U.S. Army attache in the Soviet Union, was about to return to the United States to take up the post of military assistant to Vice President Bush, when he was suddenly "drugged" in the city of Rovno; when he came to, he found a Soviet colonel he knew, holding a photograph of him and a woman on a bed in a compromising position. The Soviet colonel tried to extort intelligence from him by using this photograph, but the major refused.

KGB activities in the United States began to increase during the Nixon administration, as a result of the "detente" atmosphere of the time which brought about increased diplomatic, cultural and business contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The main U.S. cities for KGB activities are Washington, New York and San Francisco. The Soviets always select the best spots for observation and eavesdropping when setting up their installations. The Soviet Embassy in Washington has special antennae for monitoring the communications of the State Department, the Defense Department and the CIA. The Soviet consulate in San Francisco is built on a high hill; from this "high point" they can spy on the defense industries in the Silicon Valley and a U.S. nuclear submarine base.

There are espionage experts of all types in the Soviet Embassy; they know how to send people to break into U.S. intelligence offices and also prevent Soviet Embassy personnel from being recruited by the Americans; how to duplicate photographs of Americans presented in support of applications to visit the Soviet Union, for use when needed; and how to install eavesdropping devices, use invisible ink, take surreptitious photographs, compile codes, and train chauffeurs.

KGB agents pay extremely great attention to Americans working in vital units who are dissatisfied with their superiors or in their family life, because such people are the easiest to hook. Soviet agents never cease eavesdropping on their phone calls.

The KGB also uses a weapon very difficult for the United States to deal with; that is, the fabrication of false intelligence. The organization has 50 full-time staff who spend \$50 million every year fabricating false news in order to mislead the public. This has embarrassed the United States on many occasions. In 1979, the Soviet Union announced that the United States had organized the occupation of the Grand Mosque at Mecca; the Soviets did this to stir up anti-Americanism in Islamic countries. In the same year, they also fabricated a rumor that the Pakistani army had attempted to burn down the U.S. Embassy; this was a bid to sow hostility between the U.S. Government and President Ziaul Haq.

Another "tactic" is to publish slanderous articles in Soviet publications and also in ostensibly independent publications in certain countries. This Goebbels-style propaganda tactic of "a lie repeated often enough becomes the truth" has indeed produced some results.

COMMENTARIES' VIEW U.S. COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK070016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Strategic Cooperation Lacking Strategic Foresight"]

[Text] On 30 November, the United States and Israel reached an agreement on strategic cooperation which they claimed was aimed at countering the Soviet threat. To placate the Arab states, the United States and Israel particularly pointed out in a joint statement that this strategic cooperation is not directed against any countries or groups in the Middle East. However, this can certainly not placate the indignation of the Arab nations. They have strongly condemned this kind of strategic cooperation.

Actually, the United States and Israel have carried out strategic cooperation for a long time. The United States has regarded Israel as its strategic prop in the Middle East region and provided it with vigorous aid. Therefore, with support from the United States, Israel is wantonly pursuing its policy of aggression and expansion. As a result, it is the Arab nations that are suffering most and the political situation is unstable. The Soviet Union is taking this opportunity to poke its nose into the Middle East. There are ample reasons for the Arab nations to oppose U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation.

The fact that the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and pressed on toward the Persian Gulf has constituted a threat against the Middle East, so that countries in this region feel uneasy. To seriously deal with this external threat, the Arab nations have demanded that internal conflicts in this area be solved first and that the Palestinian problem be settled justly and reasonably. Many Arab nations are making great efforts in this respect. The fact that the proposal put forth by Saudi Arabia on the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem was well received by many countries is a good example. However, the United States, which is talking a lot about countering Soviet strategy, has lacked strategic foresight. It has made endless concessions to Israel, which is expansionist by nature, and turned a deaf ear to the rational demands of the Arab nations. Now the United States had again tied up itself with Israel by concluding the so-called strategic cooperation agreement under the pretext of countering the Soviet threat.

Actually, such cooperation is aimed at strengthening U.S.-Israeli military relations. The fact that the United States never touches upon the vital issues in solving the Middle East problems, stabilizing the situation in the region and curbing Soviet intervention shows that the United States has further set itself against the 200 million Arab people. The U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation is actually a cooperation lacking strategic foresight.

XINHUA Commentary

OW041642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 4 Dec 81

[*"Commentary: Awkward U.S.-Israeli 'Strategic Cooperation' -- By Correspondent Wu Jin" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Washington, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The United States is in an embarrassed position in dealing with the Middle East issue after signing the "memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation" with Israel on Nov. 30. The "strategic cooperation," aimed at countering the Soviet threat, has been seen by some Arab countries as an "anti-Arab alliance," now that Israel continues to deny the Palestinians their national rights and occupy Arab territories.

The signing of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" indicates that with drastic changes in the international situation -- particularly the situation in the Middle East -- the United States and Israel are no longer in full agreement about their strategic goals and cooperation. In the past the two countries' strategic cooperation was based on the United States' use of Israel as "a hatchet man" to protect its interest in the Middle East, while Israel committed aggression and expansion with U.S. blessing. Now the United States, pressed by the need to rival the Soviet Union, has begun to change its policy of supporting Israeli antagonization of Arab countries and has begun to seek better relations with Arab countries. This became particularly notable after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, intensifying its expansion and infiltration in the Middle East.

Shortly after his inauguration, President Ronald Reagan called for a "strategic consensus" with countries in the Middle East. Apart from its good relations with Egypt and Jordan, the United States succeeded in removing objections at home and clinched not long ago the controversial AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. It also displayed certain interest in the eight-point Middle East peace plan put forth by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. In addition, the United States has been trying to enlist permission from some Gulf countries for the U.S. military presence in those countries.

The Israeli authorities have become worried about this U.S. policy adjustment. In recent months Israel has increased military provocation against neighboring countries, attempting to create a tense situation in the Middle East. Israel's fervent desire to sign such a "strategic cooperation" pact with the United States obviously represented an effort to prevent the United States from improving relations with the Arab countries and seeking "strategic consensus" in the region.

It was reported that in the course of the negotiations, Israel tried hard to make the pact as substantial as possible to present itself as the United States' most useful and most appreciated security partner in the region. However, the United States, concerned about the possible strong reaction of the Arab countries, tried to generalize the pact. U.S. officials repeatedly signaled to the news media that Israel's demands is too high to be satisfied. Now, judging from the wording of the "memorandum," the United States seemed to have been unaffected.

The Washington POST said in a recent commentary that Israel's request for such a pact "seems intent on compelling the U.S. to choose between its Israeli interests and Arab interests, when the basic American policy is to try to pursue them both."

But reality often goes contrary to one's wishes. While Israeli authorities reject conciliation and persist in acting as an enemy of the Arab peoples, the "strategic cooperation" with them will certainly lead to the United States' further alienation from Arab nations, thus making its "strategic consensus" in the region more difficult to realize. The predictable result will be that the United States continues to find itself in an awkward position in its contention with the Soviet Union in this vital strategic region. For the United States, the only way out is to take concrete measures to end its partiality for Israel, promote the just settlement of the Middle East issue and bring about the required "strategic consensus."

U.S. SENATE APPROVES DEFENSE FUNDING BILL

OW061121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- After 5 days of debate the U.S. Senate on 4 December approved, 84 to 5, a defense funding bill totalling \$208.7 billion that was proposed by the Reagan administration. The bill includes \$4.44 billion for building and deploying MX continental guided missiles and new B-1 bombers. These two arms systems are the major elements of Reagan's plan to modernize U.S. strategic nuclear forces.

The U.S. House of Representatives on 19 November had already approved a defense funding bill totalling \$197.4 billion. Hence, the plan to build and deploy these two new types of strategic weapons, proposed by President Reagan on 2 October, have been approved by both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

GUANGZHOU FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR U.S.

OW041317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Guangzhou, December 4 (XINHUA) -- A friendship delegation of Guangzhou led by Mayor Liang Lingguang left here today for a visit to Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Mayor Liang Lingguang and Thomas Bradley, mayor of Los Angeles, will sign an agreement on friendship bond between Guangzhou and Los Angeles.

I. 7 Dec 81

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA DISSOLVES COMMUNIST PARTY

BK071141 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] On 7 December the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast a press release on the plan to dissolve the Communist Party of Kampuchea [CPK] and a communique of the CPK on the dissolution of the CPK.

The communique of the CPK Central Committee stated: From its founding in 1960 to 1981, the CPK is 21 years old. During these 21 years, the CPK has fulfilled its historic mission and held aloft the banner of struggle for the national ideals of independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality and the ideals of the Kampuchean people in eradicating all kinds of oppression and exploitation.

In the struggle to fulfill its mission with a constantly high sense of self-abnegation, patriotism and responsibility to the nation and people, the CPK, though it experienced a number of twists and turns and committed a number of errors, succeeded in fulfilling its glorious mission to the maximum.

The communique said: In this situation, under these new historic circumstances when the life of the Kampuchean nation, people and race faces the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, in complicity with Soviet international expansionism; in the situation in which we are pursuing a new strategic line which does not practice communism and socialism; in the situation in which we implement the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, on behalf of all party members after thoroughly discussing and evaluating the pros and cons since February 1979 and, particularly, in accordance with the decision of the joint congress of 3-6 September 1981, the CPK Central Committee would like to issue the following communique:

1. The CPK is permanently dissolved;
2. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in its capacity as the state organ, is further responsible for the fulfillment of the historic mission to lead the Democratic Kampuchean national army, guerrillas and Kampuchean people throughout the country to hold aloft the combat banner to fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy until it is driven out to the last man from our beloved Kampuchean territory; and
3. All the patriotic people should show their capabilities and qualities in managing political affairs in different forms in accordance with their wish.

The communique stated: On this occasion of its dissolution, the CPK calls on all party members to end all activities as the CPK and as CPK members in an orderly manner. However, all former CPK members, in their capacity as true patriots who have profound affection for the people and who are constantly upholding the banner of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and neutrality of Kampuchea, have the full and sacred right to carry on the lofty mission of fighting against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators in their glorious life of struggle, in accordance with their normal posts, duties and tasks in the state organs of Democratic Kampuchea.

PHNOM PENH RESHUFFLES TOP PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW051840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Heng Samrin, president of the "State Council" of the Vietnam-installed regime in Phnom Penh, took over from Pen Sovan the post of general secretary of the "People's Revolutionary Party," according to news reports quoting a radio Phnom Penh announcement today. The decision was made at a meeting of the party Central Committee yesterday.

The radio said Pen Sovan was in poor health and needed rest, but it made no mention of what ails Pen Sovan.

NPC, GOVERNMENT GREET LAO NATIONAL DAY

BK031203 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The NPC Standing Committee and the PRC Government yesterday sent a message to the Supreme People's Council and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, greeting the sixth anniversary of the Lao National Day.

The message reads: The Lao people of all nationalities have fought heroically for a long time for national independence and national liberation. We sincerely wish the Lao people successes in the struggle to defend their national sovereignty and independence and in the national construction.

China and Laos are neighboring countries. The peoples in the two countries have coexisted in harmony and have supported each other all the time. They have developed profound friendship with each other. The Chinese Government and people highly cherish the friendship with the Lao people, and sincerely hope that the Chinese-Lao friendly relations will be restored and developed on the basis of the five-point principle of peaceful coexistence.

LEADERS GREET THAILAND ON KING'S BIRTHDAY

Ye Message to King

BK060902 Beijing in Thai to Thailand 1330 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] On 2 December, Chairman of the National People's Congress, Ye Jianying sent a cable to King Phumiphon Adunyadet to convey greetings on His Majesty's birthday. The text of the message reads:

Bangkok,
His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet,

On the occasion of Your Majesty's 54th birthday, may I, on behalf of the Chinese people and in my own name, convey our best wishes to Your Majesty. May you enjoy a long life and may Thailand prosper and the Thai people enjoy happiness. I also wish that the friendship between Thailand and China will be continually consolidated.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, 2 December 1981, Beijing

Zhao Message to Prem

BK060905 Beijing in Thai to Thailand 1330 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] On 2 December, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a cable to Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon extending greetings on the occasion of the birthday of the King of Thailand. The text of the message reads:

Bangkok,
His Excellency Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon,

On the occasion of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet's birthday, may I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, offer you our best felicitations. China and Thailand are close and friendly neighbors. The friendly relations and cooperation in all aspects between the two countries and the long-established friendship between our two peoples are continually growing and being strengthened. This not only serves to benefit the efforts for national construction of the two peoples, but also constitutes a major factor in the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. I wish the government and the people of the Kingdom of Thailand continuous victories in their task of defending national independence and sovereignty and in their efforts for economic development and cultural promotion of the nation. I wish prosperity for the Kingdom of Thailand and happiness for its people.

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, PRC premier,
2 December 1981, Beijing

PRC, YUGOSLAVIA TO EXPAND TRADE, COOPERATION

OW030736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia and China will make more efforts to expand their trade and cooperation, stressed the fourth meeting of the China-Yugoslavia mixed trade committee, according to the meeting's minutes signed here today. The minutes were signed by the presidents of the committee -- visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Chen Jie and Yugoslav Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Dusan Stepancev. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral trade in 1981 and discussed next year's trade program.

The Chinese Government trade delegation for the committee meeting led by Chen Jie arrived here on November 25. It was received respectively today by Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and left here for home by plane this evening.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ANTINUCLEAR RALLY

OW061233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 300,000-strong anti-nuclear armament rally here today appealed to the people of Europe to stay the hands of those who are preparing a nuclear war before it is too late. The mass rally and demonstrations today marked the climax of the nationwide campaign for universal disarmament, security, cooperation and peace. The AGERPRES news agency reported that some 1.7 million people have taken part in the movement. Ceausescu said, "It lies within the power of European nations that united we can avoid the danger threatening us."

The president reiterated his call for the dissolution of all military blocs; convening of a European disarmament conference and nuclear parity in Europe through disarmament and an end to the deployment of new weapon systems. He warned, "Whoever dares to launch a nuclear war cannot get away with the righteous verdict passed down by the people of various countries."

Ceausescu welcomed the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation and said he hoped the two sides would reach agreement on an end to the deployment of new weapon systems in Europe and a reduction of the existing ones.

Late in October, Ceausescu publicly asked the Soviet Union to withdraw its nuclear missiles from Europe and urged the United States not to deploy its Pershing II and cruise missiles in NATO countries.

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact but does not send its troops to the Pact's maneuvers. It also does not allow its allies' troops onto its territory.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

OW271633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, November 27 (XINHUA) -- China and Poland today signed a protocol on scientific and technological cooperation for 1982. The two countries agreed to cooperate in the fields of metallurgy, building materials and textile industries, railway communications, architectural engineering and urban construction. Joint research projects in coal mining, farming and forestry were also discussed.

Chen Zhenji, head of the Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation that arrived here Thursday, and Andzej Zur, director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, signed the protocol.

XINHUA ANALYZES SUSPENSION OF FES SUMMIT

OW051910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 5 Dec 81

[*"News Analysis: Suspension of Fes Summit and Its Prospects -- By Correspondent Mei Zhenmin" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Israel's obduracy, Moscow's covert maneuvers and Washington's ambivalence were the deeper factors which had brought the Arab League Summit in Fes to an abrupt adjournment.

Differences among the Arabs over Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace package is quite understandable and were the immediate cause for the suspension. The deep-seated antagonism between the Arabs and Israel have already resulted in the eruption of four wars of considerable magnitude. Having taken into account the part of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its possible development, Saudi Arabia put forward a plan for its resolution that appears realistic and comprehensive.

To persuade Arab countries with their different approaches to the issue to arrive at a consensus within a short time is of course no easy job. However, as a result of numerous contacts on the eve of the Fes summit, the majority of the Arab states have openly or tacitly expressed their approval of the Saudi package; other countries have proposed amendments to the plan and still a few others objected to it, though without making their opposition public. Only one or two countries have stridently opposed it.

Saudi Arabia, on its part, said it was willing to listen to whatever suggestions put to it and modify the plan. This paved the way for the convening of the Arab League Summit. But things turned out to be more complicated than people imagined owing to the influences exerted by external sources through various channels.

The Israeli Government flatly rejected the Saudi proposal and, to accentuate this stance, it had acted provocatively by ordering its planes to violate Saudi airspace and attacking Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. This was done with the unmistakable intention to incense the Arab states and scuttle the Fes deliberations on the Saudi plan, and, in addition, dodge the responsibility for disrupting the Middle East peace process.

The United States at first showed a degree of appreciation of the plan, but under the Begin government's pressure, it decided to budge from its earlier response and said that it felt the proposal "does not amount to a peace program."

Thus, it became clear that the plan could not come to fruition even if it was approved at the Fes summit.

The Soviet Union, trying all along to have a finger in the Middle East pie, naturally jumped at the opportunity provided by the Fes meeting. It attempted to make a breach and penetrate into the ranks of the Arab moderates by letting it be known that it would withhold support for the Saudi package if that Arab kingdom refuses to enter into diplomatic relations with it. Meanwhile, its mouthpieces railed at the plan, saying that it was devised "to satisfy the appetite of the imperialists." And it actually urged some Arab countries to speak out against the proposal. There were reports that Moscow had coaxed the head of state of an Arab nation to work upon the Fes summit to endorse the Soviet proposal for an "international conference" on the Middle East. This Soviet meddling and sabotage could not but have a disruptive effect on the summit.

Under these circumstances, the host of the summit believed it was wise to adjourn the meeting and have the foreign ministers carry on the consultations. This appeared to be the best possible way of handling the situation.

Now, the Menahem Begin government may provoke more incidents to exacerbate the already volatile situation. The Soviet Union, on its part, will surely go on preventing the Arab countries from reaching a consensus on a plan for peace and channelling their efforts into its own course. If Moscow succeeds in its maneuvers, things would become doubly difficult and the Middle East crisis would get worse.

Another matter of universal concern is whether the United States will choose to alter its Middle East policy. Latest developments have made it amply clear that the time has come for such a change.

SUDAN'S FIRST VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES 6 DEC

Greeted by He Ying

OW060723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, secretary-general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces, and his party arrived here today by special plane for an official visit to China.

First Vice-President Khalil will exchange views with Chinese leaders on the expansion of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and international issues of common interest.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying.

Received by Geng Biao

OW070250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 7 Dec 81

["Sudanese First Vice-President Accorded Red Carpet Welcome in Beijing" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and minister of defense, was officially welcomed to China at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The welcoming ceremony was presided over by Geng Biao, Chinese vice-premier and minister of national defense.

When First Vice-President Khalil arrived at the main hall of the Great Hall of the People from the state guest house, Vice-Premier Geng Biao stepped forward and shook hands and exchanged greetings with him. Then, a girl presented fresh flowers to the Sudanese first vice-president.

The national anthems of the Sudan and China were played by the military band at the beginning of the ceremony. Accompanied by Geng Biao, Khalil reviewed a guard of honor from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Principal members of Khalil's party were present at the ceremony.

Also present were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Liu Huqing, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH GHANAIAN PRESIDENT

OW050730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Accra, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Ghanaian President Hilla Limann told visiting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua here today that the developing countries should help each other in developing their economy.

Hilla Limann said the developing countries should continue their efforts to develop their economy and eliminate diseases and hunger. The Ghanaian Government has always emphasized cooperation among developing countries, he said. "They should help each other and exchange medium-level technology," he added.

Huang Hua told Hilla Limann that at present, the old economic international order, the control of the multi-national companies and inequitable terms of trade constitute the common problems confronting the developing countries. These problems obstruct the efforts of the developing countries to develop their economy, Huang Hua said.

He reiterated what he told the Ghanaian foreign minister at a dinner yesterday, that is, the need for the developing countries to form a common strategy to establish a new economic order. He added that although the developing countries have some difficulties but their future is bright because they have rich resources and good climate and their peoples are industrious.

Ghanaian Vice-President Degrift Johnson gave a luncheon in honor of the Chinese vice-premier today.

Huang Hua, who arrived here Thursday and had talks with Foreign Minister I.K. Chinebuah, signed an agreement today with Ghanaian Minister of Culture and Sports Thomas Gingrey Abilla before his meeting with President Hilla Limann. Under the agreement, China and Ghana will carry out wide-range cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, public health, sports, publication, press and broadcasting.

GONG DAIFEI MEETS ZAIRIAN STATE COMMISSIONER

OW030804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Kinshasa, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Zairian First State Commissioner Nsinga Udjuu Ongwakébi met and had a cordial conversation with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei here today. They discussed the development of cooperation and friendly relations between China and Zaire.

Gong Dafei paid a friendly working visit to Zaire from November 26 to December 2. He has called on Zairian Deputy First State Commissioner Vunduwe Te Pemako, First Vice-President of the Central Committee of the Popular Revolutionary Movement Pinga Katenda and other leaders of the Popular Revolutionary Movement.

Gong Dafei has also exchanged views with Zairian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Pendje Demodetdo), Secretary of State for National Defence (Lomponda Wa Botende) and Secretary of State for Agriculture (Mwamba Ndumba) on current international issues, the situation in Africa and cooperation between the two countries.

COVERAGE OF 4TH SESSION OF 5TH NPC CONTINUES

Yang Shangkun Report

OW070755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has through legislation in the past year helped carry out the policy of readjusting the national economy and enhancing stability, Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, told the deputies today.

Today's meeting was presided over by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing committee.

Addressing a plenary meeting of the Fourth Session of the Fifth N.P.C. this afternoon, Yang Shangkun gave an account of the work the N.P.C. Standing Committee had done in the past year.

Economic legislation, he said, is a major task for the legislative work. The law concerning economic contracts (draft) and the foreign enterprise income tax law (draft) submitted to the congress for deliberation have been formulated around the economic readjustment and structural reform to ensure the smooth accomplishment of the task for readjustment and consolidate the achievements of the economic reform. Some important economic laws and regulations are still being drafted.

The work of drafting the law on national regional autonomy is well under way, he said.

To consolidate and promote the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness, the N.P.C. Standing Committee has adopted decisions on improving the work of law interpretation, on handling escapees and recidivists who are under reform through labor or re-education through labor, and on approving death sentences. The decisions have played a positive role in strengthening education in laws, punishing criminal offences, and maintaining public order to ensure smooth progress in the modernization drive.

To run the state well, Yang Shangkun said, it is necessary to lay emphasis on socialist legislation. But legislation alone is not adequate; it is necessary to be strict in the enforcement of laws.

The decision made by the N.P.C. Standing Committee on setting up a special court and a special procuratorate to try the principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique has received enthusiastic support from the people of all nationalities across China.

The decision of the N.P.C. Standing Committee on conferring on Soong Ching Ling the title of honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China and the principles and policies enunciated by Chairman Ye Jianying of the N.P.C. Standing Committee on the peaceful reunification of the motherland have drawn warm welcome and response from the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Overseas Chinese.

On foreign relations, Yang Shangkun said that the friendly exchanges between the National People's Congress and foreign congresses and parliaments have enhanced the friendship and mutual understanding between the Chinese people and the people of other countries and promoted the cause of safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism.

He also made explanations on the draft laws submitted to the congress for examination.

Following Yang Shangkun's report, Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, made a report on the court's work and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, made a report on the work of the procuratorate.

Yong Wentao, minister of forestry, made an explanation on the draft resolution, calling for a nation-wide voluntary tree-planting campaign.

The draft resolution stipulates that every citizen of and above the age of 11, except the old, weak, sick or disabled, should fulfill the duty of planting three to five trees each year. The minister said a developed forestry is a symbol of prosperity for a nation and of civilization for a society.

NPC Delegations' Travel

OW070838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The past year or so has seen the greatest number of delegations sent abroad by the National People's Congress and the greatest number of speakers and delegations of foreign congresses and parliaments visiting China in recent years, Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, said here today.

In his report on the work of the N.P.C. Standing Committee to a plenary meeting of the N.P.C. Fourth Session here this afternoon, Yang Shangkun said that N.P.C. delegations sent by the Standing Committee had visited Austria, Barbados, Britain, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guyana, Japan, Malta, Norway, Romania, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago. These delegations had submitted written reports to the Standing Committee on their visits.

The N.P.C. Standing Committee had received speakers or delegations of congresses from Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Colombia, Djibouti, Italy, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Senegal and Zambia, and also the president and delegation of the European Parliament.

Yang Shangkun said the friendly exchanges had enhanced the friendship and understanding between the Chinese people and the peoples of the Third World and other countries, and promoted the cause of safeguarding peace and opposing hegemonism.

Draft Foreign Income Tax Law

OW070812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- A foreign enterprise income tax law (draft) has been submitted to the current National People's Congress for examination.

The draft law was worked out with reference to foreign and international practices. It had been revised several times before it was endorsed by the State Council.

This represented part of China's efforts to step up legislation to cope with her growing economic relations with foreign countries. It followed the promulgation, on September 10 last year, of an income tax law concerning joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment.

The draft law will cover foreign corporations, enterprises and other economic organizations that have branches operating in China independently or in cooperation with Chinese enterprises and those that have no branches in China but derive income from dividends, interest, lease of property, royalties and other sources in this country.

Several hundred foreign enterprises now have established branches and business operations in China. A growing number of foreign enterprises are engaged in joint business with China in Guangdong, Fujian and other provinces. Many foreign firms will be involved in China's offshore oil exploration and development.

The taxable income of a foreign enterprise, according to the draft law, will be the income in a tax year after deduction of costs, expenses and losses in that year.

The income tax will be levied on the income derived from production, business and other sources at a progressive rate ranging from 20 percent to 40 percent.

The tax rates are in five categories: 20 percent for an annual income of 250,000 yuan and less; 25 percent for that part of annual income between 250,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan; 30 percent for that part of annual income between 500,000 yuan and 750,000 yuan; 35 percent for that part of annual income between 750,000 yuan and 1,000,000 yuan; and 40 percent for that part of annual income above one million yuan.

In addition, a local surtax of 10 percent of the taxable income will be levied.

Tentative computation shows that for some big oil enterprises whose annual income usually exceeds 10 million yuan, the tax burden may reach 48.75 percent while for enterprises engaged in joint operations in Guangdong, Fujian and other provinces, most of which have an annual income of less than half a million yuan, the tax burden would range from 30 to 32.5 percent. This would be lower than the tax burdens not only in certain developed countries, but in many developing countries.

For foreign enterprises, corporations and other economic organizations that have no branches in China but derive income from dividends, interest, lease of property, royalties and other sources in the country, an income tax of 20 percent will be levied.

It was pointed out that one of the advantages of the arrangement is that it applies to all foreign enterprises, including oil firms, regardless of nationalities and trades. This conforms to the common international practice. Thus a foreign enterprise may credit the tax it pays in China against the tax to be paid to its own government. The law will furnish a legal basis for agreements to be signed between the Chinese and other governments to avoid double taxation.

Interest on loans extended by international monetary organizations to the Chinese Government and China's national banks is tax-free; so is interest on loans provided by foreign banks to China's national banks at a preferential rate.

The income tax on foreign enterprises will be computed in terms of Renminbi (RMB). Income in foreign currency will be assessed according to the exchange rate quoted by the State General Administration of Exchange Control of the People's Republic of China and will be taxed in Renminbi.

A foreign enterprise that engages in such low-profit operations as farming, forestry and animal husbandry for a period of 10 years or more may apply to the tax authorities for tax exemption. Upon approval, it will be exempted from income tax in the first profit-making year and allowed a 50 percent reduction in the second and third year. And with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, the enterprise may be allowed a 15-30 percent reduction in income tax for 10 more years.

Draft Economic Contracts Law

OW070818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- A draft law concerning economic contracts has been submitted to the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination.

The draft law is aimed at protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned, improving economic performance, guaranteeing the implementation of state plans and promoting China's socialist modernization.

When adopted, the law will apply to contracts on purchases and sales, building projects, processing undertakings, freight transportation, supply and use of electricity, storage and keeping, leasing of property, loans, property insurance, and scientific and technical cooperation.

The draft law says that economic contracts must be concluded in line with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and reaching agreement through consultation.

Disputes between the contracting parties, it says, should be solved promptly through consultation. If consultation fails to produce a solution, either party may request mediation or arbitration by the authorities concerned or file suit in the people's court.

According to the draft law, the individuals who are directly responsible for major accidents and serious losses caused by malfeasance, dereliction of duty or violation of the law must bear economic and administrative responsibilities or even responsibility for criminal offence.

The draft law stipulates that if a contract is not implemented or not fully implemented due to the higher leading organization or the business department in charge, the leading organization or business department will be held responsible for violating the contract.

Draft Civil Procedural Law

OW070821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- A civil procedural law (draft) of the People's Republic of China was submitted today to the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination.

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, told the congress that as one of China's basic laws, the civil procedural law would ensure the enforcement of all civil, economic and commercial laws as well as the relevant administrative laws.

The draft law consists of 24 chapters in four parts, namely, general principles, trial procedure, enforcement procedure, and special provisions for civil procedures involving foreign nationals, enterprises and organizations.

Incorporated in the draft law are the systems and procedures that have proved effective over the years. At the same time, consideration has been given to the new situation in judicial work during China's socialist modernization.

The solution of civil disputes through mediation is a fine tradition of China's judicial work, and a good form for such mediations is through the people's mediation committee. The draft law specifies the legal status of the people's mediation committees and makes it clear that the courts should guide and supervise the work of such committees.

Considering that China is a multi-national state, the draft law stipulates that the people's congress and its standing committee in a national autonomous area may draw up alternative or supplementary regulations in line with the principles embodied in the constitution and this draft law and according to the local conditions.

The draft law has special provisions as guidance for the people's courts and litigants in civil procedures involving foreign nationals, enterprises and organizations. The aim is to facilitate friendly exchanges between the people of China and other countries.

The preparation of this draft law began in 1979, Yang Shangkun said. Considering the complexity of the matter, he said, the Standing Committee proposed that the current N.P.C. session, following deliberations, entrust the Standing Committee to examine and revise the draft law in accordance with the suggestions from deputies and other quarters, and then to promulgate it for trial implementation. During the period of trial implementation, experience would be summed up and opinions collected and, on this basis, the draft would be revised again and submitted to the National People's Congress for examination and adoption.

Jiang Hua Addresses NPC

OW070846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua said today that the people's courts at various levels had in the past year handled quite a number of criminal, civil and economic cases and conducted the public trial of the ten principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique.

This had protected the interests of the people, he said, maintained public order, promoted unity and stability, and ensured the smooth-going of the economic readjustment and the four modernizations.

Between October 1980 and September 1981, the president said, the people's courts at various levels handled 39,000 major cases that disturbed public order, including murder, robbery, rape, explosion and arson. Severe punishment was meted out to a number of secret agents, spies and other counterrevolutionaries as well as some major speculators and smugglers that disrupted socialist economic order.

The president said that the people's courts had strictly enforced the criminal law and criminal procedural law. All cases that should be tried in public were done in open court. In some typical cases of educational significance, sentences were passed at mass meetings.

The president said the people's courts had followed a policy of dealing blows at a few and winning over the majority through education and combining punishment with leniency within the scope of law.

The president said that local people's courts had handled large numbers of civil cases, mostly involving marriage and family disputes and property disputes. There was a number of new cases arising from violating contracts and fighting for forests and water supply.

The president said the people's courts at various levels would promptly handle various civil disputes through mediation on the spot to promote unity among the people. Some courts had properly handled bitter civil disputes in time and prevented the occurrence of some major criminal cases. Quite a few courts had improved their guidance to the people's mediation committees.

Jiang Hua said that handling economic cases was an important new task of the people's court in the new historical period. Economic courts had been set up in the Supreme People's Court, in all the higher people's courts and the 293 intermediate people's courts. The economic courts were manned by more than 1,900 judges and other personnel.

The handling of economic cases, the president said, had helped to resolve a number of old economic disputes and some new problems arising from the economic readjustment, thus protecting public property and the legitimate rights and interests of the people and units involved.

He also mentioned that after two years' preparation, China's railway and transportation had set up higher courts, intermediate courts and basic courts. In addition, preparations were being made to set up water transportation courts.

He said that people's courts at various levels should train more judicial cadres and raise the efficiency and quality of trials. Higher people's courts should strengthen supervision over lower people's courts and instruct judicial cadres to improve their work.

Chief Procurator on Public Order

0W070926 Beijing Xinhua in English 0911 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Public order in China has improved and criminal cases are getting fewer, said Chief Procurator Huang Huoqing in a work report to the National People's Congress here this afternoon.

This, he said, shows the achievements of the people's procuratorates at all levels in the anti-crime struggle they have waged in cooperation with the public security organs and the people's court.

He said that in the first nine months of this year 99.7 percent of the persons prosecuted by the people's procuratorates at all levels were found guilty by the people's court. This was an effective blow at the criminals.

The decisions on handling escapees and recidivists who are under reform or re-education through labor, and other decisions passed by the 19th session of the N.P.C. Standing Committee in June this year have provided a powerful weapon against criminals and played an important role in preventing crimes and reducing the crime rate, Huang Huoqing said.

He quoted statistics from 18 major cities showing that within one month after the decisions were passed: over 4,000 law breakers surrendered themselves, more than 800 runaways returned of their own accord or were sent back by their parents, and 1,600 other runaways were tracked down and taken back.

People are becoming bolder in exposing or seizing law breakers and handing them over to the police, Huang Huoqing said.

He said that the procuratorates have intensified their struggle against law breakers in the economic field, including those who were guilty of embezzlement, theft or bribery and caused huge losses to state and collective property.

At the same time, he said, a number of government functionaries who were malfeasant or infringed upon citizen's democratic rights were dealt with.

From January to September, more than 31,000 cases involving economic matters and 16,000 other cases were handled by the procuratorates. This helped strengthen the socialist legal system and ensure the smooth-going of economic readjustment and economic construction.

The chief procurator pointed out that though there has been improvement in public order, much still has to be done to bring about a fundamental change.

He said that concentrated efforts will be made to improve public order and deal resolute blows at those who commit grave crimes.

Zhao Ziyang Sees Sichuan Group

HK050652 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0952 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Feature by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter: "Zhao Ziyang Meets With the Sichuan Deputies"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On the morning of 3 December, as deputy to the NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Sichuan deputies and discussed economic work with them. Zhao Ziyang worked in Sichuan from 1975 to the beginning of 1980 during which time he often carried out investigations into the basic levels and visited almost every corner of Sichuan. Many of the deputies were very familiar with him. Thus, the atmosphere became very lively as soon as Zhao Ziyang stepped into the conference room.

Concerned About the Question of Vegetable Supply

As he was sitting down, Zhao Ziyang asked the deputies: "How is the vegetable supply in Chengdu?" Many of the deputies spoke and unanimously held that supply is sufficient and the prices are stable despite the exceptionally severe floods in Sichuan this year. Zhao Ziyang was pleased to learn this, and said: The current prices of vegetables seemed to have gone up a bit; this is a problem that we must solve. Vegetable supply seriously affects the people's livelihood, and the masses cannot do without vegetables. Currently, many peasants in the suburbs have stopped growing vegetables and started promoting industries, and have even rented their land [as published] to the enterprises for building factory premises and warehouses. Peasants in the suburbs should concentrate on growing vegetables and it is necessary to guarantee areas for vegetable growing.

Children Must Eat More Bean Products

During the discussion, Zhao Ziyang said that our beans, which we produce several billion jin of each year in northeast China, are very popular in the international market since they are rich in protein. On hearing this, one of the deputies introduced himself and said: "I am a pediatrician. Currently, a lot of children in many areas throughout the country are suffering from anemia. However, only a very small percentage of children in northeast China suffer from anemia because they eat a lot of bean products. In a hilly region in Sichuan Province, the percentage of children suffering from anemia was once more than 90 percent; half a jin of beans was then distributed to each person each month and people made bean products out of them. An examination made 3 months later revealed that the percentage of children suffering from anemia had decreased to between 10 to 20 percent." The pediatrician then suggested exporting less beans and supplying more bean products for children to eat. Smiling and nodding his head Zhao Ziyang listened.

Establish a Committee for Insurance of the Aged

When Zhao Ziyang visited another group of Sichuan deputies, they were discussing planned parenthood work in the rural areas. The discussion became more lively once Zhao Ziyang was seated. Deputies from the rural areas unanimously expressed that planned parenthood work was a very difficult task in the rural areas and took up a lot of the cadres' time. They suggested that the Central Committee formulate a planned parenthood law as soon as possible. One of the basic level deputies said: The main factor accounting for the difficulty in carrying out planned parenthood work in the rural areas is that people are still bound by the traditional idea of having many children who can take care of them when they become old. Thus, he put forth a proposal to establish a committee for insurance of the aged people in the rural areas and to have those who work in the rural areas pay taxes so as to form social premiums to ensure that the old and lonesome people can pass their late years happily. Zhao Ziyang showed great interest in this proposal and said that it was a good idea.

Liao on Overseas Chinese

HK050338 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0950 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Liao Chengzhi, deputy to the current NPC session and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said today the patriotism of the broad masses of Overseas Chinese is running high. We must implement, to a greater extent, the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs in order to bring every possible factor into play abroad and at home and serve the building of the four modernizations.

Liao Chengzhi spoke during a group discussion of the Guangdong provincial delegation to the NPC on Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. Liao Chengzhi pointed out Guangdong Province has special economic zones and it is where most returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese reside. Therefore, it is important that Guangdong do a better job of Overseas Chinese affairs and strive to be the national leader in implementing the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. Liao Chengzhi also urged leading departments at all levels in Guangdong Province to make good arrangements for returned Overseas Chinese and give more preferential treatment to learned experts and scholars.

Liao Chengzhi also held that Guangdong Province should grasp work in energy and communications which are its two weak links, and stabilize commodity prices. Guangdong Province should adopt more flexible measures so as to enable greater development in the construction of its special zones.

Liao Chengzhi said some people said that Marx had been in China twice, the first time was during the rectification movement led by Chairman Mao and the second time was at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In my opinion, the government work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang marks a more concrete stage of the second return of Marx. I support this report by voting for its approval with both hands.

Kang Keqing Addresses Women

OW061226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, today urged women of the country to learn from the Chinese women's volleyball team to win "championships" in their own fields of work.

She was speaking here at a meeting attended by 170 women deputies to the National People's Congress and women members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Kang Keqing saluted women working in light and textile industries and in cultural, educational and medical departments "who are undertaking a daily more important responsibility," as women comprise the majority in these fields which are making fast progress.

In the countryside, women have proved themselves a powerful force in implementing the party's new policies to greatly develop rural economy and improve peasants' life, she said.

She appealed for better work in popularizing the new marriage law and birth control, and in helping the jobless youth to establish themselves in life.

Chen Lunfen, an electrician from Beijing, said she and her fellow workers would try to make more and better household appliances to help free women from housework.

46-year-old Zhang Shizhen, national labor hero and deputy manager of Tianjin vegetable company, pledged she would bring up young workers with socialist consciousness and the desire and knowledge to serve the people.

Tie Ying on Zhao Report

OW041307 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Deputies attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC today continued their panel discussions on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government. During the panel discussions, deputies took the floor one after another in a vigorous atmosphere. Many deputies considered Premier Zhao's report a realistic one full of confidence, a report summing up experiences and encouraging people to continue their advance.

In light of the actual conditions in their own areas or departments, some deputies spoke glowingly of the excellent situation that had occurred in various localities since the economic readjustment.

Deputy Tie Ying from Zhejiang said Premier Zhao's report has greatly inspired us. In a little more than 1 year, revenue and expenditure have been basically balanced and market prices have been basically stabilized. This is a tremendous victory that has not been won easily. In Zhejiang Province, industry has steadily developed in the course of readjustment. By October total industrial output value had increased 13.5 percent. Despite natural disasters, the province's grain output still increased as compared with last year. The output of oil-bearing crops, tea, silkworm cocoons and freshwater fish also increased. The province's financial revenue rose by 8.8 percent compared with last year. All this has resulted from implementation of the central authorities' readjustment policy.

Liu Jie on Zhao Report

OW061009 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1724 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- Henan Province's deputies attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC have in the past few days held panel discussions on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report.

Deputy Liu Jie said, in the report, Zhao Ziyang summed up our country's positive and negative experiences in economic construction, especially the practical experiences gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, set forth 10 principles and pointed out that it is necessary to project an additional 5 years or slightly longer for the readjustment of the national economy in order to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation. Thus, we have found the pattern or way of developing the national economy according to our country's actual conditions.

Deputies Xin Xianzhang, Guo Weihai and He Daiwen said before attending the session, we were worried about two questions: one question is whether the financial deficit can be reduced, and the other is how the agricultural situation appears after some areas were hit by natural disasters this year. These questions have a bearing on the situation as a whole. In his report, Zhao Ziyang gave definite answers to these questions. Our national economy has embarked on the road of steady development, a near balance between revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments can be achieved this year and sustained increases have been registered in the output of grain, cotton, edible oil and sugar. We are greatly inspired by his report.

The deputies held the readjustment of the machine-building industry is being made slowly, and effective measures must be taken to accelerate its readjustment.

Deputies Li Jiming and Qian Duanyou said while stressing the readjustment of the machine-building industry, there should be a national program for this industry. There are a number of large plants employing thousands of workers or even more than 10,000 workers each. If no overall arrangements are made for such large plants' production, if they themselves have to "obtain rice to cook," things will certainly be muddled, which will cause losses.

Some deputies said on the one hand, our machine-building industry does not have sufficient production tasks; but on the other hand, we have imported a large number of machines from abroad such as Japanese-made passenger cars and vans. Since we have made breakthroughs in such advanced technologies as satellite technology and rocketry, why can our machine-building industry not organize scientists and technicians to tackle key problems and catch up with advanced world levels in this regard?

During the panel discussions, deputies made some suggestions to the government.

Deputy Guo Peiyun said water resources are seriously polluted. Last year I joined the central team to investigate the possibility of diverting waters from the south to the north. We crossed over 160 rivers on the way, but all were polluted. The masses have many complaints about this situation. The central departments concerned should take effective measures to solve this problem.

Deputies Xin Xianzhang, Guo Youxian, He Daiwen and Li Gencai said educational reform should keep abreast with economic reform. Now we have a large number of middle schools, but most of the middle school graduates cannot enter institutions of higher learning. If we establish more technical secondary schools and let students acquire some professional knowledge, it will be conducive to their employment. If most middle schools in the rural areas are changed into agricultural schools, it will be advantageous to agricultural development.

Deputies Wang Jinrong and Chen Xiande suggested that the policy on family planning be further implemented and a law in this regard be enacted. Now the only son or daughter of some families is not given preferential treatment in medical care, and some units have failed to give awards to one-child families as promised.

Yang Yichen on Zhao Report

OW041309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1703 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA) -- At the panel discussion on the government work report held by the Heilongjiang delegation on 3 December, Yang Yichen, NPC deputy and first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, said "The 10 major principles put forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report are the guideline for our country's socialist economic construction. We must mobilize the people of our province to compete in becoming models of studying and implementing the 10 major principles."

Yang Yichen said the formulation for the 10 major principles is no easy task. They are the accumulation of experiences gained in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, in the last 3 years especially, and the results of the in-depth investigation and study made by party and state leaders day and night by going deep into the realities of life since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee. Both last year and this, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and other party and state leaders frequently went to the economic construction front to investigate the conditions there and acquire huge amounts of first-hand information. Recently, during his investigation tour of north-eastern China, Comrade Hu Yaobang heard our reports and expressed his expectations and demands of us. Not long ago, Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li also conducted investigations in Heilongjiang and made concrete suggestions as to how Heilongjiang should give full play to its favorable conditions to accelerate its economic development. The 10 major principles on economic construction are based exactly on the solid and dependable findings of their investigation and their full knowledge of the practical conditions. Therefore, all these principles are practical ones.

Yang Yizhen said we feel very familiar with these principles that we understand conform to reality because in day-to-day work we have been exploring and acting in the same way. After hearing the report we feel still more confident and have a firmer orientation. For instance, the first principle stipulates reliance on policy and science to accelerate agricultural development and fully conforms to the practical condition in Heilongjiang.

This year Heilongjiang experienced its worst flood since the founding of our republic and 49 million mu of farmland were affected, of which 29 million mu were rendered totally unproductive. Yet, in a year with such a devastating natural disaster, the situation in Heilongjiang's countryside is still very stable and our total grain output is expected to be 25-26 billion jin, a normal level. What is more gratifying is that, compared with last year's bumper harvest, our total agricultural output value is slightly higher and commune members' average income greater. The key to these results is reliance on policy and science. Further, the principle of attaching greater importance to development of consumer goods production and making further readjustment in the heavy industry's production orientation also conforms to the actual conditions in Heilongjiang. Heilongjiang has a great number of heavy industrial enterprises. The number of industrial machine enterprises alone account for 30 percent of the total number of all industrial enterprises. In recent years, we readjusted the ratio between light and heavy industries and energetically expanded the production of consumer goods. Our light industry accounted for less than 30 percent of the province's industries as a whole in 1979. This ratio has now risen to 36.4 percent. However, as heavy industrial enterprises, especially machine enterprises, have insufficient orders and their output value is declining, much can be done to readjust their production orientation. Now is the time for us to immediately readjust their production orientation by mobilizing the workers of the more than 4,400 machinery enterprises to switch to production of consumer goods.

Yang Yichen said in short, all the 10 major principles in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report conform to the practical conditions in Heilongjiang. We must mobilize the people of the whole province to make great efforts to implement these 10 major principles and mobilize all industries and trades to compete in becoming models of implementing these 10 major principles. We are confident that in the course of implementing the 10 major principles we will build Heilongjiang into the five major bases of the state, that is, the modernized agricultural base chiefly featuring commercial grain and then the full development of industrial crop production and diversified economy; the light industry base featuring foodstuff and textile industries; the forest base featuring forest management and comprehensive utilization of timber; the energy and chemical industry base featuring coal and petroleum production; and the heavy industry base featuring readjustment of heavy industry's production orientation and expansion of production of building materials.

Bai Dongcai on Zhao Report

OW060803 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- At a panel discussion meeting of the Jiangxi delegation to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Bai Dongcai, NPC deputy, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Jiangxi, said Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government has correctly analyzed the current economic situation, summed up China's experience in economic construction since the founding of the nation, and clearly pointed out the general principles for the development of economic construction from now on. His report has covered various topics in an all-round and deepgoing manner.

In reviewing this year's work in Jiangxi, Bai Dongcai said that since the beginning of this year, Jiangxi has resolutely implemented the principles of economic readjustment, carried out a series of work and scored remarkable achievements. From now on we must earnestly implement the 10 point principle in economic construction put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang in order to accelerate the development of the national economy even more promptly as compared with this year. In close connection with the actual conditions in Jiangxi Province, we must pay attention to the following four tasks:

1. Strenuous efforts must be made to vigorously develop agriculture and pay full attention to diversified economy by relying on our policy and scientific achievements. Agriculture is the "center" of Jiangxi's economic development.

Only by accelerating the development of agriculture will it be possible for us to ensure the overall growth of the national economy. While continuing to pay attention to grain production, we must vigorously develop diversified economy. Jiangxi has excellent conditions for the development of diversified economy as the province has more than 30 million mu of wasteland suited for afforestation, over 10 million mu of hilly and mountainous areas with rich red soil and fodder grass, as well as more than 4 million mu of water surface for fish breeding.

2. We must try our best to improve our economic performance in industrial production. For the past 32 years since the founding of the nation, the tempo in the development of industry in Jiangxi is relatively fast, but the economic results are not good. We must firmly establish the guiding principle with the improvement of economic performance as the center.

3. Efforts must be made to expand foreign trade so that it will serve our economic construction. In this regard, we have done some work. From now on we must even more boldly carry out our work in this field. For example, the porcelain produced in Jiangdezhen is one of Jiangxi's favorable conditions. It is necessary to import technology to improve products and expand production capabilities in order to sell the well-known products to even more countries and areas. Tungsten and rice are also two of the major products in Jiangxi. We must enthusiastically create conditions for the export of more such products.

4. We must be determined to reform organizations and streamline administration. There are 73 organizations under the Jiangxi provincial government. The more organizations there are, the more they argue back and forth. This is a determining cause of the rampancy of the bureaucracy. Now is the time to perform major surgery and carry out a revolution.

Bai Dongcai said in conclusion that next year and for a period to come we must resolutely implement the guidelines in economic construction put forward by the central authorities, firmly strengthen the ideological and political work in the economic sphere, truly proceed from the actual conditions in Jiangxi and open up a new path for economic developments.

Zeng Dingshi on Zhao Report

OW041852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- A vice governor of Guangdong Province says what Premier Zhao Ziyang said about the economic situation in China conforms with that in the province.

Zeng Dingshi, N.P.C. deputy and vice governor of Guangdong, said that though the province's grain harvest dropped as a result of natural disasters, cash crops and sideline production showed a big increase this year. Total agricultural output value is expected to be more than last year's, so is the income of the peasants.

In the rural areas, people are living in peace and public order is good, he said. Many production brigades are planning to sow more winter crops for higher income.

In industry, the vice governor said, the total output value in the first ten months was 10.5 percent more than the same period of last year. Light industry went up 15.9 percent. Retail sales were up 11.5 percent. Local revenue increased 8.1 percent. The annual export plan was fulfilled two months ahead of time, registering a 19 percent increase over that of last year.

Guangdong has carried out special policies and flexible measures in its external economic and trade activities, the vice governor said. In a little over two years ending last October, the province signed nearly 10,000 contracts with foreign businessmen on processing and assembling and compensatory trade, netting a profit of more than \$178 million. It also signed 497 contracts with foreign businessmen on cooperative production and joint ventures, who made investments amounting to more than \$1,000 million.

In agriculture, the province has signed more than 40 contracts with foreign businessmen on such projects as artificial incubation of eels, raising lobsters and growing sweet chrysanthemums. Moreover, it has signed 340 contracts on construction of housing, hotels and transportation facilities.

He said that the three special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou had drawn up their own programs for development. In Shenzhen and Zhuhai, a number of enterprises have been set up and contracts signed, with investments totalling over 2,000 million Hong Kong dollars. In Shenzhen alone, about 600 small and medium projects have gone into operation.

He said the province was now planning to expand the Guangzhou harbor, improve telecommunications in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, and build factories producing cement, marble plates, plate glass, and sensitive materials [as received].

Criticism, Suggestions

OW042134 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 4 Dec 81

["'Criticism and Suggestions' -- Opinions of NPC Deputies and CPPCC Members" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA) -- Establishment of Labor Insurance System for Old Peasants Is Suggested -- Feng Demin, NPC Deputy and Engineer of Chongqing Municipal Design Institute.

At present, family planning work in rural areas is faced with greater difficulties, because some peasants think that having only one child will result in two able-bodied persons supporting seven persons (parents of both sides, husband and wife and one child). Therefore, in some areas the birthrate tends to rise again. Unless policy measures are taken, it will be very difficult to keep the country's population under 1.2 billion by the end of the century.

In order to relieve the peasants from worries about the result of family planning, I suggest labor insurance committees be set up by counties and communes (there should be relevant leading organs at the central level), and labor insurance groups be set up by production brigades and production teams, to be specifically responsible for the management of labor insurance for old, sick and disabled peasants in rural areas and for the accumulation of labor insurance funds.

The following are sources of labor insurance funds to be considered: each commune member, while able to work, pays a certain amount of money each year -- this is the major source. In addition, each year some money can be drawn from the earnings of collective sideline production, and small amounts of money can also be provided by commune and county financial departments. Consideration can also be given to imposing a certain amount of tax on commune members who insist on having two or more than two children for labor insurance funds. If these measures are adopted, rural labor insurance organizations will have the material conditions needed for establishing an old peasant subsidies system in the near future and establishing an old peasant retirement system in future.

Revolutionary Measures Should Be Adopted for Reforming Organization Structures -- Chen Jiangfei, NPC Deputy and Vice Governor of Heilongjiang Province

The passage in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report that the State Council departments will take the lead in reforming their organizational structures and that a time limit has been set for the completion of the reform is very well said. Such situations in our state organs as the large number of overlapping departments, their wrangling over trifles and their low efficiency have indeed reached an intolerable degree. Being responsible for industrial work in the province, I have had profound experiences in this. Often one department at a higher level gives its approval for us to do something, but another department does not agree, and we are at a loss as to what to do.

When people are sent from lower levels to Beijing to ask for instructions on work and to solve problems, they often have to go to several departments on a single matter and may spend 15 or 20 days without accomplishing anything. Unless this state of affairs is changed, how can efficiency be raised? Our organizational structures indeed must be reformed now.

I suggest that the state aim at long-range development, proceed from the principle of doing everything conducive to increasing economic results, carry out revolutionary, not reformist, reforms, and really turn the reform into a powerful driving force propelling economic development forward. At the same time, after the structural reform, the size of a government organization, the number of staff members, their functions and responsibilities should be fixed and kept relatively stable for a considerable length of time.

The Bonus System should Be Effectively Strengthened -- Ouyang De, NPC Deputy and Deputy Commissioner of Huiyang Administrative Office, Guangdong Province

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his report on the work of the government that it is necessary to strengthen financial discipline and improve the financial management system. This is very necessary. He has said what we want to say.

The bonus system was restored after the downfall of the "Gang of Four." This is correct. It has had a good effect in overcoming egalitarianism, arousing the enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff members and promoting production growth. But, in its implementation, some places, departments and enterprises have violated relevant state regulations and invented all sorts of pretexts to indiscriminately give out material rewards and cash bonuses. This practice has encouraged some people's mistaken idea of "everything for money" and is not conducive to fostering a sound social atmosphere. We must pay serious attention to this situation.

At present, although very great achievements have been made in our country's economic readjustment, we must also see that we are still faced with many difficulties and that to further improve the financial and economic situation we still have to make arduous efforts. To ensure that the state will increase revenue and cut down spending, I suggest that the state make strengthening the bonus system an important part of the consolidation of enterprises and seriously solve the problem.

Attention Must Be Paid to Safety in Production -- Fu Shirong, NPC Deputy and Responsible Person of the Mining Safety Supervision Bureau of the State Labor Bureau

Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report on the work of the government stressed that it is necessary to increase economic results. This is absolutely correct. However, when talking about industrial production, I suggest that the idea of "improving labor conditions, protecting labor environment and attention to safety in production" be added in a suitable place. This is not only in the interest of safeguarding the health of workers and staff members but of great significance to doing a good job in material production. For example, in the past 2 years, due to various kinds of accidents, the country's coal production has been greatly reduced each year. If attention is paid to safety in production, preventing and reducing accidents, it will be no problem to produce several million tons more coal each year.

The Imperial Palace Should Be Well Protected -- Wei Chuantong, CPPCC Member and President of the PLA Art Academy

Not long ago, I visited the Imperial Palace together with Wang Shoudao, Sa Kongliao and 15 other comrades, and we held a discussion afterwards. We held that the party and government are paying serious attention to keeping these palace buildings rare in the world, well protected and that the Palace Museum has achieved good results in its work. However, quite a number of problems remain in the protection and management of the Imperial Palace. For example, some units which forced their way into the Imperial Palace still have not moved out; some ancient buildings have been in disrepair for many years; safety and fire prevention equipment are rather poor; storerooms are simple and crude; the sections open to the public are becoming smaller and smaller and so forth.

To keep the Imperial Palace well protected, we suggest that from now on outside units be strictly forbidden to move into the Imperial Palace. As for the more than 10 units now housed in the Imperial Palace, it is necessary to deal with each case on its merits and set a time limit for the units which have nothing to do with the protection of the Imperial Palace but hinder its display and safety to move out. At present, ticket stands, commodity booths and other facilities are under construction between the Duan Gate and Wu Gate. Careful consideration must be given to this kind of construction. It is necessary to avoid destroying the original buildings' layout and style. More important, no new houses should be built at will inside the Forbidden City. Buildings in the Forbidden City occupy an area of 150,000 square meters, and less than one half is now open to the public. Some places should be open to the public. For instance, the courtyard of the Wuyi Hall is now piled up with wooden boxes like a warehouse, and it should be repaired and opened to the public. The Yuhua Pavilion was a lamasery in the Qing Palace. Its architecture is unique. Due to many years of disrepair, the wooden frames of the upper structures have been pulled out. We suggest that the pavilion be repaired as soon as possible and be opened to the public. The Qianlong garden is a typical combination of palace architecture with gardens south of the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang and should be considered for opening to visitors who buy tickets.

From the viewpoint of protecting the environment of the Imperial Palace and the overall planning of Beijing, it is not suitable to have highrise buildings around the Imperial Palace. Beijing Municipality should make city plans in this regard as soon as possible. It is necessary to take measures to clean up the piles of rubbish and bring pollution under control so that the Tongzi and Jinshui Rivers will be restored to their former state when the water was so clear that one could see the bottom and count the fish swimming in it.

More Criticism, Suggestions

OW052224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 5 Dec 81

["'Criticism and Suggestions' -- Opinions of NPC Deputies and CPPCC Members" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- Writers, Go to the Countryside! -- Ruan Zhangjing, CPPCC Member and Vice Chairman of Beijing Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles

Not long ago, I followed the route along which the great army of Liu and Deng pushed forward to the Dabie Mountain in the past on a news gathering tour of rural areas in eastern Henan, areas north of the Huai He and southern Anhui. I was deeply moved by what I saw and heard. As Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his report on the work of the government, in those areas where the conditions were poor and production was backward, both agricultural production and the people's living standards have been greatly improved, and the outlook of the countryside has taken on profound changes.

The gratifying changes in the rural areas are calling on us writers: go to the countryside and create more and better works of literature and art to depict the changes in the rural areas in the new era. When I visited the Meishan Reservoir, a boatwoman, 25 or 26 years old, asked me three questions: Why are films, novels and dramas now presenting so many strange and sour love stories? Why has so little been written describing rural life? How about writing something about me? The boatwoman's frank and sharp criticism tells us: the peasants want writers to go to the countryside. They welcome films, novels and dramas depicting rural themes.

The peasants want writers to go to the countryside, and what should we do? We should go deep into the countryside, describe the fiery life in the rural areas in our works of literature and art, portray the typical images of the new peasants and unfold the magnificent scroll of our countryside of this age. The thinking that life is hard in the countryside and it is difficult to go there is wrong. Once a writer has gone deep into the countryside, he will discover that life in the countryside is bright and colorful, and writers will find endless subject matter there.

Multipurpose Use of Agricultural and Sideline Products Has Great Potential -- Lu Liangshu, NPC Deputy and President of Jiangsu Provincial College of Agricultural Science

I fully support the principle for agricultural development put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang. I have one suggestion: we should vigorously develop multipurpose use of agricultural and sideline products. At present, we are paying rather serious attention to agricultural and sideline production, but not much attention to the multipurpose use of the agricultural and sideline products produced.

Multipurpose use of agricultural and sideline products has great potential. For example, 1 jin of barley is worth about 10 fen. It is now mainly used for food or for feed. If 1 jin of barley is processed into 4 or 5 jin of beer, the dregs still can be used as feed, but the value is increased to at least 10 times the original 1 jin of barley.

Cottonseed contains fat, starch and protein, and raw materials for medicines such as phenol can also be extracted from it. Phenol is worth more than 700 yuan per jin. Cottonseed husks can be used as raw material for fiberboard. Yet, now cottonseed is mainly pressed for oil, and the remaining cottonseed cake is used as fertilizer for farms. The useful components of many farm and sideline products have not been fully utilized, and this is a great potential wealth. We should gradually move from no processing to rough processing of large quantities of farm and sideline products, then proceed to fine processing and combine farm and sideline products with the food, pharmaceutical, chemical, textile, feed and other industrial departments. This not only will create more value but can greatly increase social wealth.

Suggestions on Scientific Research and Population Control -- Zhu Futang, NPC Deputy and Pediatric Specialist

I have the following suggestions on a rational division of labor in scientific research and on population control:

At present there are two kinds of scientific research, namely scientific research closely related to current industrial and agricultural production and basic scientific research that is necessary for long-range benefits. For example, to avoid having babies born with diseases, it is necessary to make in-depth research in basic science in the medical field to find ways to prevent these kind of hereditary diseases. Both types of scientific research are indispensable, but the work should be divided. For example, the genetics research units of the academy of sciences and the basic departments in institutions of higher learning are better equipped in manpower and material resources and can do more basic theoretical research. The research departments in business establishments should do more research in connection with practical applications now. For example, the development Lumian No 1 cotton and hybrid rice in the agricultural field and research in preventing measles, infantile paralysis and so forth in the medical departments have all produced results.

We must pay full attention to population control. It is necessary to make full use of news media, films, television and other sources in order to carry out propaganda work that is easy to understand and to point out the significance of carrying out family planning, marrying and having children late and having fewer children. It is particularly necessary to strengthen propaganda work in the countryside and to adopt the method of persuasion and education to help peasants understand the reason why the population must be controlled.

The Problem of the Lack of Successors to the Practitioners of Chinese Medicine Must Be Solved -- Ren Yingqiu, CPPCC Member and Professor of the Beijing College of Traditional Chinese Medicine

The number of practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine is decreasing and their professional standards are rapidly dropping. During the initial postliberation period, there were 500,000 practitioners of Chinese medicine for a population of 500 million. China now has a population of 1 billion but there are only 250,000 practitioners of Chinese medicine.

At the same time, their professional standards are generally low. Only 1,000 practitioners are qualified to serve as a link between past and future. Last year, an examination was held in Beijing to screen more than 600 middle-aged or older practitioners. Before the examination, the participants were given an outline of subjects to be covered. However, only one-third of those examined passed the examination. The results of some of the practitioners who took the examination were shocking. According to statistics from the 54 large libraries throughout the country, there are more than 10,000 books on the practice of Chinese medicine. Generally only those practitioners who are over 60 years old can understand most of the books. There are not enough competent successors in the practice of traditional Chinese medicine. This situation merits our attention.

In order to strengthen our leadership in the practice of Chinese medicine, I make the following suggestion:

1. The State Council should set up a special organ to supervise the practitioners of Chinese medicine and assign an expert to run this organ.
2. The NPC Legislative Affairs Commission should draft a law on the practice of Chinese medicine that includes regulations on educating the practitioners of Chinese medicine, on supervising hospitals of Chinese medicine, on controlling Chinese medicine and on examining the practitioners of Chinese medicine in order to ensure the implementation of the policy governing such practitioners.
3. The regulation requiring a practitioner of Chinese medicine with a doctoral degree to understand two foreign languages should be revised. A practitioner of Chinese medicine studies Chinese medicine, not foreign medicine. It would be better to stress the study of the ancient Chinese language with competence in one foreign language only. In addition, it is suggested that the Beijing Municipality reduce the number of years of teaching experience required for the promotion of any lecturer to associate professor from 25 years to 17-20 years in order to bring into full play the role of middle-aged practitioners who are in the prime of their life.

Solve the Problem of Separating Personnel Management From Administration -- Huang Yu, NPC Deputy and Vice Governor of Anhui Province

The departments of economic administration and production enterprises devote themselves solely to organizing and supervising economic work. However, the leading bodies and workers of these departments and enterprises are assigned by organs, personnel and labor departments that have nothing to do with economic work. As a result many contradictions that are difficult to resolve have emerged because of the artificially imposed separation of personnel management from the administration -- the two aspects that were originally closely related. Some of the leading bodies are apparently soft, lazy and lax, but it will take some time to solve their problems. Some workers always violate labor discipline and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated warnings, but nothing can be done about them. More important is the fact that the talents of every individual are not used to the full and all materials are not fully utilized and that it is impossible to conscientiously evaluate cadres and workers on the basis of their proficiency in production and work.

In order to meet the needs in the development of economic construction, leading economic departments should be given the authority to directly appoint or remove cadres and to assign or transfer workers. The organization and personnel departments should provide assistance and emphatically carry out their training tasks well.

Need for Labor Code

HK070758 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0638 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guo Ruiren, a deputy to the Fifth NPC and vice governor of Fujian Province proposed the formulation of a "labor code."

Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," Guo Ruiren had been the general manager of the Fujian Provincial Overseas Chinese Investment Company for some time. He said that the Fifth NPC was going to formulate a law to regulate taxation of profits of foreign enterprises at this session. This was a necessary action. However, what concerned the foreign businessmen more was the problem of how to manage the staff and workers in joint venture enterprises. According to recent letters from some Overseas Chinese businessmen, in their opinion, personnel management constituted an important factor for the success of an enterprise. Since the establishment of the enterprises was aimed at introducing new technology, new management methods should naturally be adopted in these enterprises so as to achieve the anticipated results. Therefore, the employment, dismissal and the payment of wages and bonuses should be handled jointly by the two parties concerned in a joint venture instead of being left solely to the discretion of one of the parties.

Guo Ruiren said that concerning the management of enterprises, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report on the work of the government, "we should strengthen and enforce labor discipline and strictly implement the system of rewards and penalties. Those who do their work well should be praised and rewarded and those who violate labor discipline and refuse to mend their ways after education should receive economic or administrative punishment including dismissal if appropriate. The enterprises should be empowered to mete out punishment according to relevant regulations." Concerning these problems, it is better to formulate a law so that there will be a legal basis for joint venture enterprises of Chinese and foreign capital to handle their personnel management.

Yu Guangyuan Interview

HK050106 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Dec 81 p 1

[By CHINA DAILY staff reporter Zhang Ciyan]

[Text] China must make great efforts to overcome the serious imbalance between production, national income and the people's living standards in its current national economic readjustment, in the view of Yu Guangyuan, a well-known economist and deputy to the National People's Congress.

"Economic development should enable the people to see tangible benefits," Yu said in an interview with CHINA DAILY.

He noted that according to figures disclosed in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report to the current session of the NPC, national income in the last 32 years rose only half as much as the increase in China's industrial and agricultural production, and average individual income went up only half as fast as national income did.

"The first 'half' betrays that production costs in China are too high," Yu said. He pointed to the "great leap forward" movement of 1958, when steel output increased as everyone tried to produce iron and steel through "local methods." But in fact national income that year did not rise as production costs were too high.

"The second 'half,'" Yu went on, "indicates that we have not made full use of the increase in our national income to produce more consumer goods to improve the people's standards of living, although the great increase of population in the last three decades has also hindered such efforts."

In order to complete the economic readjustment, he said, China's current economic system must be thoroughly reformed.

"This will be the major task facing this country in the coming two decades. Moreover, this reform has profound historic significance, because it's the most important reform in production relations in a socialist country after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production."

He added that, "We must discard all those left-leaning economic policies and old enterprise management practiced in the last 32 years, though it is extremely difficult in blazing a new successful way to boost our economy."

Yu said China should also make full use of foreign funds and sophisticated techniques in various fields in its readjustment. "The only problem I see is how to use these funds," he said.

For instance, importing such products as motors and cars, which China can produce by itself, would not only hamper the country's industrial development but also waste scant foreign currency.

Commenting on the 10 principles for economic development outlined in Premier Zhao's report, Yu said, "These principles are in keeping with the reality in China."

RENMIN RIBAO ON DURABILITY OF NEW CONSTITUTION

HK050244 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Li Buyun [2621 2975 0061] in "Learn Something About Constitution" column: "The Stability of the Constitution"]

[Text] The content of a constitution is related to the fundamental question regarding all aspects of life in a state, and it is the legislative basis of common law. Its revision not only involves all basic systems of the state but also the drafting, abolishing and revising of laws in general. Therefore, we must be very careful in revising the constitution. However, the stability of a constitution is also relative. Along with changes in the development of politics, economy and culture, corresponding changes must also be made in the constitution. At present, our country has already entered a new period of historical development. Society will more or less find itself in a phase of stable development, and people also hope that various systems can be stabilized for a longer period of time. Therefore, our new revised constitution should reflect this demand.

For the sake of maintaining relative stability in our new revised constitution, we must pay attention to the following questions:

1. We must strive to make the content of the constitution conform to the demands of objective laws as closely as possible. The more the constitution can reflect the laws governing the development of our socialist politics, economy and culture, the greater will be its stability.
2. The content of the constitution should be related to questions of a fundamental, protracted or universal nature regarding life in the state. Questions that could be solved by specific laws and questions of a provisional or individual nature should not be included in the constitution in order to avoid another revision of the constitution in case of changes in the actual situation.
3. The content of the constitution should combine a strong sense of principle with flexibility. This will greatly enhance the durability of the constitution.
4. Correctness of content must be combined with perfection of form. From a systematic arrangement, logical structure and conceptual application to phrasing and expression, we must strive for accuracy, compactness and clarity.
5. In the method of revising the constitution, we may combine the drawing up of a new constitution with the form of the passing of constitutional amendments. In the past, our country has all along used the method of drawing up another new constitution. Only after the Second and Third Sessions of the Fifth NPC did we begin to use the form of constitutional amendments for carrying out our revision of individual articles. Facts have proved that this can produce very good results. After this general revision of the existing constitution, we will have more opportunities for using the form of constitutional amendments.

STATE COUNCIL'S ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY ORDER

OW060821 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved and circulated the "provisional regulation on several questions concerning the implementation of economic responsibility systems in industrial production" and asked all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as departments under the State Council to seriously implement it.

In its circular accompanying the regulation, the State Council pointed out: the implementation of the economic responsibility systems is correct in its direction, and good results have been achieved. At the same time, we must realize that conditions are much more complex in industry than in agriculture. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as various departments must remain sober and seriously view problems that may or have emerged. They must seriously strengthen leadership, earnestly sum up experience and strengthen general guidance and necessary supervision in order to continually improve the economic responsibility systems in industrial production and promote industrial development.

The provisional regulation was drafted at a recent forum on economic responsibility systems sponsored by the State Economic Commission, structure reform office of the State Council, State Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, State Labor Bureau, People's Bank of China and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

In its circular, the State Council pointed out that regulations enforced in various localities and departments that contradict the provisional regulation should be revised according to the new regulation without disruption of their work.

The provisional regulation stresses it is essential to fully comprehend the economic responsibility system in industrial production. The economic responsibility is a production management system which functions under the guidance of state planning to improve economic benefits and defines one's responsibility, rights and interest. It requires the supervisory department of an enterprise, the enterprise itself, the workshops and the teams and groups as well as the workers to understand their economic responsibility toward the state and to set up and perfect various systems of responsibility concerning production, technology and management as well as the system of personal responsibility in order to provide the state with better quality, readily salable products and more accumulation. It requires correct handling of the interest of and relations between the state, the enterprise and the workers; the linking up of a worker's economic responsibility and performance with his economic benefits; the serious implementation of the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" to ensure more pay for more work and fairness in reward and punishment; and the further expansion of the enterprise's decisionmaking power in management to ensure the necessary conditions for its production and operation and gradually make the enterprise a relatively independent economic entity.

The provisional regulation requires that all units enforcing economic responsibility systems guarantee the all-round fulfillment of state plans. In addition, it specifically provides for the assessment of not only the profits delivered to the state but also of the indexes of quantities, qualities, varieties and production cost.

The provisional regulation stipulates departments may refuse to procure the stockpiled products of an enterprise which overproduces in pursuit of profits alone and which acts in disregard of state plans, supply contracts and bans. Banks shall collect surcharges on loans used to produce such products and may refuse further financing. The use of illegal means to transfer stockpiled products is prohibited. The increased portion of profits resulting from such transfers shall be deducted from the enterprise's total profits for profit retention or sharing.

The provisional regulation also stipulates on the following matters: The policy of encouragement and support shall be adopted toward enterprises producing low-profit products and small commodities that are in short supply. All enterprises shall first guarantee the fulfillment of their financial quotas to ensure a steady increase in state revenues. The level of bonuses shall be adjusted along with the increase or decrease in production and profits, the improvement or deterioration in product quality and the increase and reduction in production costs. The awarding of bonuses shall be controlled and made in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State Council. The welfare fund of an enterprise, with the exception of that portion specifically designed for individual use by the state, shall be mainly used for the collective welfare of the workers. State economic policy and financial and economic discipline shall be strictly enforced. Party leadership shall be strengthened to firmly change the weak and lax state in ideopolitical work.

STATE COUNCIL ORDERS MEASURES TO PREVENT MED FLY

OW050722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has ordered prompt measures to prevent the Mediterranean fruit fly (*ceratitil capitata*) from spreading to China.

In a circular issued last month, the State Council prohibits the import of fruits as well as of tomatoes, eggplants and hot peppers from the approximately 40 countries and regions where the pest is found. Permission of the Ministry of Agriculture, says the circular, must be sought before importing fruits and vegetables from other parts of the world will be granted.

The Mediterranean fruit fly, a native of tropical African areas, lives on 100 varieties of fruits, its eggs and larvae are carried by the fruits of the host plants. U.S. newspapers reported the pest was found for the first time in California on June 5, 1980. By September 1981, the fly had harmed fruits and vegetables across an area of 3,100 square miles. Direct losses plus the expenses incurred in the attempt to wipe out the pest amounted to \$1,250 million.

The State Council circular order stricter quarantine inspection of imported plants. It requests foreign visitors not to bring fruits, tomatoes, eggplants and hot peppers into China. This also applies to homebound Chinese personnel sent abroad on public business and crew members of Chinese planes and railways on international lines and crews on China's ocean-going vessels.

The State Council circular defines "foreign visitors" as members of foreign delegations, staff members of permanent offices of foreign countries' organizations in China, tourists and overseas Chinese.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEW TREND IN MILITARY EXERCISES

HK071204 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Newsletter by reporters Yan Wu [7051 0710] and Xiong Zhengyan [3574 6927 1750]: "Song of the Robust Spirit"]

[Text] Since last spring, we have visited various military training sites in northern China and watched a series of modern military training exercises. We have seen with our own eyes and have been deeply impressed that a commendable robust spirit pervaded in the work of leading cadres of various units. This robust spirit is also an enterprising spirit of not being content with achieving average results in doing things. It is also the fighting style of pledging to do something and working to achieve it.

As the saying goes, "There is a 30 percent risk factor in sailing and riding." Nevertheless, according to the statistics of a certain detachment of the air force of the Beijing PLA units, there were no accidents from the beginning to the end of a training exercise; the men and equipment successfully completed the exercise though the flight hours were long and the situation in the sky was complicated. A certain motorized infantry division concentrated more than 1,000 trucks, armored vehicles and tanks in a mountainous area with a circumference of tens of kilometers to enhance training. Day and night these vehicles were utilized and the driving hours set a new record, but there were no vehicle accidents or injuries to personnel.

The armymen achieved many first class results in their work with astonishing speed and high efficiency. A certain Red Army group spent 3 months fulfilling the task of refitting their armored cars, which would have taken them years in the past, and joined the exercise with a new appearance. A certain missile company spent a little over half a year to fulfill the training task that normally would have taken more than 2 years and in a training exercise it achieved the fine results of hitting its first target as well as hitting all of the designated targets with its missiles.

Any work must be done by people. Since individuals differ in their mental attitudes and work styles, results also differ.

During our visit, we heard many stores of "achieving success at one stroke."

A certain unit was conducting a positional warfare training exercise, when Ma Weihua, deputy commander in chief of the Beijing PLA units, came to watch. He made a suggestion on improving a certain tactical maneuver. The armymen studied the suggestion that very night. Early the next morning, deputy commander of the unit, Huang Shuying, brought the members of the unit to the training ground and positioned them again. Ma Weihua squatted on top of a mountain to watch the maneuver from above. Both he and Huang used walkie-talkies to maintain communications during the maneuver and were able to solve problems as soon as they cropped up. Thus, they successfully drew the complicated "maneuver chart" in less than half a day.

Another example was that a certain unit was going to conduct a firing exercise with live ammunition, and all the artillery had already been deployed in their planned positions. It was suddenly determined by the upper level that the positions of rocket guns and rocket minelaying vehicles had to be changed. It was 2000 when the order came and it was pouring rain and pitch black in the mountains. Chief of Staff Bai Zhende and other leading comrades put on their raincoats and hurried to the site. Using flashlights, they walked along the treacherous, muddy mountain paths to inspect the site and held discussions with the commanders of the artillery unit and the engineering corps. It was not until 0200 that a final decision was arrived at. Before dawn, they arrived and moved among the artillery pieces, watching the firing exercise which proved to be a well planned daylong training exercise.

When the commanders of these units cited these examples of "achieving success at one stroke" to us, they were full of praise. They said that the past routine was that the intentions of the leading group would be passed down level by level and the plan of the lowest level would be passed up level by level. At every step, there were many procedures of examination and approval, and information had to be documented whenever a decision was reached at a certain level. This resulted in an endless circulation of documents and created mountains of difficulties to accomplish anything. Now the leading cadres personally go to sites and speed up both the finding and solving of problems and the unification of thought. This is a work method which has high efficiency. Many unnecessary procedures have been eliminated.

Under modern conditions, a live ammunition firing exercise involves many kinds of troops and a complicated organization of fire, so that there must be very accurate arrangement of the starting time, orders, positions and duration of firing.

In every training exercise the leading cadres at various levels should personally inspect and examine the concrete deployment of each unit, including such details as the deployment of a pack of dynamite or a submachinegun to have precision in everything. The training ground of a certain unit was stipulated on 40-plus large and small mountains. During the exercise over the past 3 months, Deputy Commander Wang Gencheng traveled up and down all the mountains to get familiar with the place. The mechanized and motorized units ability to move was affected by the road conditions. The leading cadres of these units joined the engineering corps in building mountain roads. As the units marched, they would stop at junctions to investigate, analyze and study the ways to ensure that the roads remained open, that the least damage was done to corps and that all members of units reach their positions on schedule. In order to make the cadres and fighter familiar with and master the new training plans as soon as possible, Deputy Commander Chen Xiangshan and others made detailed investigation of all the mountains and valleys and led the armymen in forming one combat formation after another so that the cadres quickly and successfully learned how to organize and direct fighting to counter a combined attack of various kinds of troops. Everybody was deeply impressed and said, "fighting can only be learned by practice." The best way to pass experiences on, and to help and train young cadres, is for leading cadres to take part in the training on the spot.

During this big training operation, a relatively high effective work system was established in all the organizations of the various units from the upper to lowest levels. The procedures in this year's training task were new and everybody in the units lacked experience. Many new situations and problems cropped up and needed thorough discussion. Nevertheless, the length of meetings convened by the party committees in various units on the spot at the training site never exceeded a day. Each day there were short meeting on tops of mountains, at dining tables and in other place. Because everybody was at the first line, he was very familiar with the conditions; therefore, it was easy for leading cadres to reach agreement. It was common that they finished their discussion of the work as soon as they finished their meals and went to carry out the decisions of their discussions as soon as they laid down their bowls. The comrades in the headquarters, the political departments and the logistics departments said that they had to go to the lower level to understand the conditions in greater detail and pay closer attention to concrete work, since the leading cadres were doing so. As a result, the bureaucratic work style has been swept away and communications between the higher and the lower levels is unobstructed with work efficiency having been greatly improved.

During the big training operation, the masses of commanders and fighters also praised the leading groups at various levels' readiness to shoulder responsibilities. In the face of difficult tasks and possibilities of danger, the leading cadres never flinched but led everyone in forging ahead, thus exposing themselves to the greatest risks.

The four roads which lead to a certain highland had just been built. The fact that these new roads had soft surfaces and were very steep could not but cause the young tank drivers to be a bit apprehensive. Deputy Regimental Commander Zhang Wentai walked about and said, "Let me take the road first." He approached the road slowly and then quickly drove across it in accordance with the requirements of actual combat. Following this, those tanks that had stopped on the slope started up and the young drivers drove them across one by one thus clearing the highland.

A certain engineering battalion had just finished packing 1,400 packs of dynamite, wrapping them with leather straps, and connecting the detonators and fuses to them, but the detonation was suddenly canceled by an order from the upper level. According to regulations, three packs of dynamite could be destroyed by setting them off. But if the dynamite, detonators and fuses were separated, it would save tens of thousands of yuan for the state. But this was as dangerous as taking food out of a tiger's mouth. At that moment, the cadres as well as party members took the lead in doing this work. They finished it successfully.

Everywhere in these units, there was a moving scene of the higher level bringing along the lower, the cadres bringing along the fighters, the party members bringing along the masses and the advanced bringing along the less advanced. A Red Army veteran said excitedly that the fine war-time tradition had returned and that we had good prospects for modernizing and regularizing our army.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CRIMINAL LAW LENIENCY, SEVERITY

HK021059 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Yu Haocheng [0060 3185 2052]: "A Talk on 'Leniency to Confessors, Severity to Resisters'"]

[Text] "Leniency to confessors, severity to resisters" has been a consistent policy of our party and state. It achieves good results in both the work of dealing blows at counterrevolutionaries and other criminals and in the work of dividing and demoralizing the enemy, getting the criminals to mend their ways and solving and judging cases. In "On Policy" written by Comrade Mao Zedong, as far back as 1940 he pointed out: "We must firmly suppress the confirmed traitors and anticomunists." "Vacillating elements and reluctant followers among the reactionaries should be dealt with leniently" and "it is a very effective way of isolating the reactionary core." Article 14 of "regulations of the People's Republic of China regarding the punishment of counterrevolutionaries," promulgated by the people's government in February 1951 stipulated: those who have violated the regulations and who have "sincerely confessed, on their own accord, and showed signs of repentance" and those "who have sincerely repented and who have performed meritorious services to atone for their crimes before or after exposure and prosecution" should have "their sentences lightened, reduced or quashed according to circumstances." In 1952, Comrade Mao Zedong in the directive "On the Struggle Against the 'Three Evils' and the "Five Evils'" clearly called for "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters." He said: "In the movement against the 'five evils,' the basic principles in dealing with industrial and commercial units are: leniency in regard to past offenses and severity in regard to new ones (for instance, the requirement to pay taxes that have been evaded is generally retroactive only to 1951); leniency toward the many and severity toward the few; leniency toward those owning up to their crimes and severity toward those refusing to do so; leniency for industry and severity for commerce; and leniency for commerce in general and severity for commercial speculation." At the Third Session of the First National People's Congress in June 1956, when Comrade Lo Ruiping was minister of public security, he also talked about the policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters, mitigation of the gravity of offenses for services rendered and reward for extraordinary services" in the struggle to suppress counterrevolutionaries. From that time onward, "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters" had become a household slogan known to old and young alike. This policy is the concrete embodiment of the policy of "combining punishment with leniency." It is not only suitable for counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, but in a certain sense, it is also suitable for those who have made mistakes among the people and who must be subjected to administrative discipline and party discipline.

"Leniency to confessors, severity to resisters" was originally a correct policy that has been tested in practice. However, errors have also appeared in the actual implementation of this policy. Because of "leftist" ideas among some of the cadres, people who confess their crimes in some localities are not leniently dealt with but instead are severely punished. Under the pretext of "severity to resisters," some of the offenders are even deprived of the right to present their own defense. Instances of accused and convicted criminals being given heavier sentences for "a poor attitude" because they have based their defense on facts are quite numerous. Some of the people have consequently been given heavier sentences, even including the death penalty, and this has resulted in injustice.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, for the sake of attacking and persecuting large numbers of cadres and people, the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques deliberately distorted the party's policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters" and put forward their so-called policy of "the importance of the issue does not matter, what matters is the attitude." They usually used the pretext of "a poor attitude" to arbitrarily level charges against innocent people and indiscriminately impose punishments. At the same time, they also used this as a reason to shield large numbers of bad people and let them have their way. They instigated them to continue their iniquity and wanton rampage. In this way, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi and their ilk distorted the policy of the party and the government, which had been proven effective over the years, into a means for trapping people and making things hard for the people who took the bait. As a result of such instances of sabotage, the minds of the comrades became confused. In the policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters," the original meaning of "leniency" or "severity" refers to leniency or severity within the specified scope of meting out punishment, and is not intended to mean that in a greater crime (such as murder) the criminal could go free by simply making a clean creast of the crime, or that in a smaller crime (such as theft) the criminal could be severely sentenced or even sentenced to death if, after refusing to confess, he is proven guilty through investigation.

Possibly because of the abovementioned conditions, although in discussing the guiding ideology, task and scope of application, chapter I of "The criminal law of the People's Republic of China" promulgated by China in 1979 mentions that China's criminal law takes as a basis and adheres to the principle of combining punishment with leniency, it nevertheless does not explicitly provide for "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters."

I am of the opinion that the policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters" should be fully affirmed. The reasons are:

1. Some errors or distortions have appeared in the implementation of the policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters" in some places and in certain periods. This should be a question of correcting mistakes and overcoming errors and not a question of negating and abolishing. At present, in energetically restoring public order and struggling against counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, we must, more than ever, bring the power of this policy into play, firmly crack down on those who are guilty of heinous crimes and who put up a desperate struggle, win over those who are guilty of lesser crimes and who can be helped, and divide and demoralize the criminals, particularly the criminal groups and hooligan gangs. The purpose of giving the criminals the punishment they deserve is mainly to educate them so they will turn over a new leaf, to prevent and put an end to crimes, and not to simply punish them. Therefore, in carrying out the policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters," we must make a distinction between the criminals when meting out punishment, so that those who plead guilty and show repentence will be encouraged and those who refuse to repent and firmly resist will be attacked. This will strengthen the confidence and determination of those who have confessed and repented to mend their ways and make a new start, and reduce the possibility of their returning to crime. If only those criminals who give themselves up have their sentences reduced, and the other criminals who confess after their arrest do not receive lenient treatment, then these criminals will have the feeling of "it is too late in any case, so we might as well smash the pot to pieces because it is already cracked," and they will refuse to confess for fear of heavier punishment. This will be harmful to our work.

2. Some of the people agree to retain "leniency to confessors" but do not agree with "severity to resisters." They hold that "severity to resisters" contradicts the stipulation that the accused has the right to defense found in "law on criminal procedure" and they are worried that there will be a repetition of the leftist mistakes of the past. Actually, legitimate defense and sophistry and refusal to confess are two completely different things. The dividing line between the two lies in whether or not they conform to objective reality.

Since our judiciary work is "based on facts and takes law as the yardstick," then, by means of examination and investigation of the case and the evidence obtained, it is entirely possible to ascertain whether the accused is legitimately exercising the right of defense or deliberately putting up a stubborn defense and resorting to sophistry. Because the "law on criminal procedure" has stipulated the principle of "in cases of appeal, not increasing the punishment originally imposed," they need not worry that the implementation of "severity to resisters" will restrict and infringe upon the right of the accused to defense. Moreover, the implementation of the policy of "severity to resisters" will also play a certain restrictive role in regard to criminals who indiscriminately use the right to defense provided by law to try and absolve themselves of guilt and to make unreasonable arguments.

3. Some of the people are worried that the use of "confessors" or "resisters" as one of the grounds for meting out punishment will deprive it of a unified standard. This will foster subjectivism in the meting out of punishment and arbitrariness in punishment, evolving into "taking a certain person as the law" and "taking a certain view as the law," and cause the administration of justice to take the same disastrous road of legal nihilism of the past. I think that this kind of fear is unnecessary. This is because the meting out of punishment is mainly determined by what the "criminal law" describes as "the facts, nature and circumstances of the offense and its degree of harm to society," and the attitude of confession is only a condition to be used as reference in the meting out of punishment. "Leniency" or "severity" are only within the specified scope of meting out punishment and are not optional leniency or severity which deviates from the stipulation of the law. As long as we conscientiously correct the past mistake of regarding the attitude of confession higher than the degree of seriousness of the crime, there will not be subjectivism in the meting out of punishment or arbitrariness in punishment.

LENIN'S THESIS ON ESTABLISHING MODEL STATE ORGANS

HK030905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Li Gaoren [2621 7559 0088]: "Study Lenin's Thesis on Establishing Model State Organs"]

[Text] In the last few years of his life, Lenin paid close attention to the building of Soviet state organs, pointing out on a number of occasions the need for establishing model state organs. Lenin raised the question of improving state organizations and establishing model state organs in relation to the general task at that time, which was to carry out socialist economic construction and promote the development of the national economy. Lenin pointed out that, without launching systematic and tenacious struggle to improve state organizations, we would be destroyed before we succeeded in building a socialist base.

In the course of building the young Soviet state, bureaucratism gradually revived and a series of unsatisfactory phenomena emerged, such as negligence and indolence, failure to discharge one's duty, crude and careless style of work, reckless issuing of documents, everyone going their own way, shirking one's responsibility, dilatoriness in doing things and idling away one's time, with the result that the Soviet state apparatus failed to function normally.

Lenin comprehensively analyzed the basic political, economic and cultural conditions of Soviet Russia and soberly estimated that bureaucratism and other unhealthy phenomena existed in "all or 99 percent of state organs and departments" of Soviet Russia. He severely criticized certain state organs as "models of bureaucratic state organs," which drowned the vigorous and magnificent cause of communism in piles of bureaucratism. Lenin considered that, in the people's interests, the state organs must overcome all bureaucratism and open up the broadest area for developing all creative power of the state.

The establishment of model state organs as put forward by Lenin was for the purpose of struggling against bureaucratism and other unhealthy tendencies, and to improve the work of the state organs in order to lead and organize economic construction in a more effective way. Lenin pointed out that it is necessary to help the central organs to make a fairly thorough improvement and that the chief help should come from the localities and the lower levels. Lenin considered that model work, even from a village or a county, could play not only a tremendous role, but also one of historical significance.

In order to establish model state organs, Lenin drafted the "Decisions on the Work of Vice Chairmen" (vice chairmen of the people's commissions and the commissions of labor and national defense), in which it was stipulated that, each vice chairman of the people's commissions and the commissions of labor and national defense should undertake responsibilities for establishing one or two model state organs in a certain department of the people's commissions in order to work out standards and inspect them, and provide the most perfect ways to deal with official documents and correspondence and supervise their implementation. In the future, it was necessary to gradually popularize the small number of methods of work, the methods of raising work efficiency and the modes of supervision created by the model state organs to all Soviet organs so that all office work could improve to some extent.

In order to establish model state organs, Lenin suggested that some members of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee and other committees or other comrades holding important positions be transferred to the localities to strengthen the leadership there. In the capacities of county and village leaders, they arranged the entire economic work there as a whole and in a model manner, thus making very great contributions.

In order to establish model state organs, Lenin set forth concretely and explicitly the yardstick for measuring work efficiency of the state organs. In his letter to the leaders of various Soviet central state organs, Lenin asked them to eradicate the disgusting phenomena of dilatory style of work and red tape in the state organs under their leadership so that the Soviet administrative organizations would work methodically, precisely and speedily.

In order to establish model state organs and improve state organizations, Lenin also laid strong emphasis on "working with revolutionary spirit." He emphatically pointed out: "We are still revolutionaries after all." We should turn the inanimate style of work into a vigorous one and "liberate ourselves from the hasty and disorderly phenomena harming all of us."

Lenin soberly estimated that, since the question of establishing model state organs was extremely important and since bureaucratism in defense of old habitual practices resisted in an extremely tenacious manner, it was undoubtedly necessary to wage a tenacious struggle in order to establish a small number of model state organs to serve as tools to bring along and inspect other organs.

Lenin's theses on establishing model state organs still touch our hearts today when we read them. In our state organizations, all kinds of malpractices such as bureaucratism also exist. They are not worthy of the new situation and the new tasks for establishing a modern socialist China. Now the CCP Central Committee proposes to central organs of the party, government and army: the central organs should be models for the whole country. This is very timely and essential. It entirely conforms to Lenin's idea on establishing model state organs and developing model work. Provided that we make up our minds, we will certainly be able to establish the model state organs initiated by Lenin and thus bring along all office work.

Models have tremendous power. Of all models, the exemplary actions of the leading organs, especially those of the central leading organs, have greater power in inspiring people. Party members at the central organs should turn the correct call of the CCP Central Committee into practical actions, solve in a down-to-earth manner the problems that exist in practical work and become models in overcoming bureaucratism.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON CORRECT WORK METHOD

HK050948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Zhu Zhen [2612 4176]: "Effectively Improve the Work Method"]

[Text] The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee realistically summed up our experiences in socialist construction. Thus, our party has found a correct path suited to our conditions for building a modern socialist country. The main problem now is the constant implementation, perfection and development of the Central Committee's policy decisions. For this reason, we must effectively improve the work method.

Comrade Mao Zedong advocated time and again energetically encouraging the practice of investigation and study and called on all cadres to make systematic and thorough investigation of their surroundings by applying the theories and methods of Marxism-Leninism. This is still very important at present. In our practical political and economic life, we find that some policy decisions are very good, but the results are not as good as expected. Sometimes deviations are even made in implementing these decisions. One of the reasons is that appropriate measures are not taken in good time due to insufficient investigation and study. Some comrades are firm and resolute in implementing the line and policies of the party Central Committee, but they usually pay less attention to the investigation and study of their local conditions and implement the party's line and policies mechanically. They do not truly understand that if the Central Committee's correct decisions are not linked with the local realities, it will be difficult to do a good job of implementing them. Some other comrades have paid attention to investigation and study, but they do not understand that investigation and study should be made systematically, thoroughly and frequently. As a result, they often lose sight of the whole when they attend to one aspect of their work and their thinking does not adapt to the developing situation. Still some others have set investigation and study against the solving of problems. They are too eager to solve problems and are reluctant to spend more time in investigation and study. Although they want to solve problems more quickly, the result usually turns out contrary to their expectations. Comrade Chen Yun said that we should put 90 percent of our efforts into investigation and study, and 10 percent into solving problems. This not only tells us the importance of investigation and study, but also provides us with a good work method. Investigation and study is one of our party's fine traditions. We must often study and practice the many good decisions, ideologies and experiences of our party and energetically encourage the practice of investigation and study.

Consult the masses when matters arise, listen attentively to the views of the masses and value the initiative of the masses. This is an important method of recognition and an important work method as well. Many places have done a good job in implementing various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system. The reason is that the leaders in these places are good at consulting the masses and listening to their views as well as the views of the grassroots cadres. So the problems have been carefully solved through the common efforts of both cadres and the masses. In some places, however, various problems have emerged. This is usually because the ideas of the leading cadres there are not in keeping with requirements and wishes of the masses. In those places where the responsibility system of fixing output quotas for each household should be practiced, they do not allow the practice of this responsibility system; while in other places where this responsibility system is not suitable, they have forced the practice of it. Since their views and measures have run counter to the desire of the masses, many things which could have been done well have not been done well. This shows that it is not easy to always adhere to the mass line. Our party has always advocated the mass line, but why have so many comrades, including some leading comrades, not done well in this respect?

In my opinion, there are two problems that merit our attention. One is that our party is a party in power, and although this is advantageous to following the mass line, the lack of consciousness can also easily lead to being divorced from the masses. The other is that many comrades have rich experiences, which is a precious wealth and must be affirmed, but if they do not have correct views on their experiences, they will think that they are wiser than the masses and refuse to listen attentively to the views of the masses, especially to those who express views which differ from theirs. Some leading comrades wrongly think that the masses cannot give pertinent opinions and it is no use to consult the masses in solving problems. They look down upon the wisdom of the masses and are not good at following the mass line. So they are unable to collect good ideas from the masses. All this shows that in order to effectively improve our work method, it is necessary to sum up our past experiences and lessons and further raise our ideological levels and our work skills.

Major issues must be handled one by one and continuously to the end until achievements are made. Because at this historical turning point, there are far too many complicated and pressing problems to solve, and yet there are not sufficient experiences as well as manpower and material resources. Since the third plenary session, guided by the policy of emancipating the mind, using one's brain, seeking truth from facts, uniting and looking forward, many good suggestions have been made and new measures have been adopted in various localities and departments. Many of them have been proved effective, but some thought to be in effective or, though they are effective, have not been developed. One of the many reasons lies in our work method, which should not be taken lightly, that is, we have set too many tasks at the same time or in a short period of time. When a new work task was just about to start, other new tasks were also put forth. As a result, no achievements have actually been made despite the many good ideas. The starting point of some comrades is good. They intend to solve problems quickly. But they fail to see that the problems we have to solve today are rather complicated and have remained unsolved for years, and thus they will not be easy to solve. If too many tasks are set at the same time, it will be difficult to concentrate our efforts in doing our work well. So, it would be better to solve the problems one by one with concentrated efforts and in a down-to-earth manner so that greater achievements can be made step by step.

There is also the question of study. This seems to have less connection with the work method, but if we examine the relationship between work and study, it also involves the question of work method. If one is busy at work all day long without taking time to study hard, one will naturally get half the result with twice the effort. We must realize that in the new historical period, many of our old experiences are already out-of-date and our basic knowledge is not enough. It is necessary for us to study again, to study Marxism, to study the experiences of the masses and to study scientific knowledge. It was chiefly because of our lack of knowledge that we sometimes ran into snags and took a roundabout way in the past. We must understand that although knowledge stems from practice, it does not merely stem from one's personal practice. The practice of a person is limited. Therefore, only by constant study can one stand on a higher plane and see farther ahead. Just as the saying goes: "Nothing on earth is difficult for one who sets his mind to it." Of course, it will take time to study, but then more and not less problems will be solved.

MEETING URGES INCREASED FARM MATERIALS SUPPLY

OW052111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- The national work conference of the supply and marketing cooperative system on the supply of the means of agricultural production, held recently in Nanjing, called on means of agricultural production supply departments in all localities to adapt to the new changes in rural areas, expand commodity sources and improve their work so that peasants can buy urgently needed means of production.

It was reflected at the conference that since the implementation of various forms of production responsibility systems in the rural areas, the peasants' enthusiasm for production has become unprecedentedly high. To expand reproduction, the peasants are most urgently in need of high-quality, reasonably priced means of production suitable for local use. Because the size of agricultural production units has become smaller, the commodities in demand tend to be lighter in weight and smaller in size. For example, dragon-bone water lifts, windmills, old type rice threshing buckets, one-man rice threshing machines, small plowshares, bailing buckets and so forth have again become goods in great demand. To increase labor efficiency, the peasants also demand changes in the specifications of small farm implements. The peasants require large numbers of draft cattle and donkeys, and now the supply of draft animals cannot meet demands. Highly effective, low-toxicity and reasonably priced agricultural chemicals and chemical fertilizers such as high-quality urea, phosphate fertilizer and compound fertilizer are all in short supply.

The meeting called on means of agricultural production supply departments in all localities to meet the requirements of the different production responsibility systems in the rural areas, rationally distribute goods and materials and fulfill supply tasks according to policies. Collectives and individuals should be treated equally, and overall arrangements should also be made to supply the means of production required by private plots, forage fields and food grain fields.

CCPCC HOLDS RURAL PROPAGANDA WORK FORUM

OW060839 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] According to a ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO report, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee recently held a national forum on propaganda work in rural areas in Qingdao municipality. The meeting agreed that ideological and political work should be subordinate to the building of material and spiritual civilization. This work should be incorporated into all actual work in rural areas. Fostering correct understanding is still an important link. It is necessary to take into consideration the characteristics of peasants, especially young people, and pay attention to sponsoring healthy and beneficial cultural activities for them. The key to success in strengthening the building of the party and in ideological and political work lies in bringing out the party's leading role, the party branches' role as fighting bastions and the party's exemplary and vanguard role.

The meeting urged propaganda work cadres to constantly understand the new situation, analyze new problems and work out new measures to do a better job in ideological work in rural areas.

JIANGSU'S XUJIATUN VIEWS AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

OW040454 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Talk by Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Like fraternal provinces and regions, Jiangsu has obtained an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production after overcoming natural disasters this year while carrying out the readjustment of the national economy.

The total grain output has exceeded 45 billion jin and surpassed that of the last year. As of 25 November, 8.7 million dan of cotton were harvested. The total output of cotton may exceed 9.5 million dan, an increase of 15 percent compared with last year. It will be close to the bumper harvest of 1979. The total output of oil-bearing crops has reached 10 million dan, an increase of more than 60 percent compared with 1980. The output of cocoon, tea and aquatic products has also increased over that of 1980. The total value of output of industrial enterprises run by communes and production brigades has reached about 12 billion yuan. The average cash distribution to each commune member may reach about 120 yuan, an increase of 16 percent over 1980. Coupled with income from family sideline production, each commune member may obtain an average of 290 yuan this year. Development in the rural areas is just beginning and is growing. It has exceeded our expectations. A new upsurge of production is vigorously developing. The bumper harvest has strengthened the peasants' confidence in taking the socialist road under the leadership of the party and their confidence in consolidating the collective economy.

We have made significant progress in implementing the responsibility system in agricultural production this year. Party organizations at various levels have actively promoted various kinds of production responsibility systems by taking into consideration the level of productivity and management, the leading ability of cadres and the wishes of the masses. At present, 96 percent of production teams in Jiangsu Province have implemented production responsibility systems.

The cadres and peasants throughout the province are determined to better integrate their revolutionary enthusiasm for hard work with a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. They are also striving to promote grain production in a steady manner, speed up the development of a diversified farming operation, make adjustments in developing agricultural, forestry and industrial production and to further activate and enrich the rural economy.

NANJING PLA COMMANDER DISCUSSES MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

OW041159 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 December, Commander Nie Fengzhi gave a party lecture to 1,800 party members and cadres of the leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units. He pointed out that we must first study Chairman Mao's works in order to adhere to Mao Zedong Thought, that members of the leading organ should take the lead in studying well. His lecture is entitled: Study the Resolution in a Deepgoing Way and Fully Understand the Guiding Role of Mao Zedong Thought in the Socialist Period.

During the lecture, he told about his own experience of studying the documents and the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He also told about the course of struggle he has taken in the past 50 years and more under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought. He expounded in detail on how Mao Zedong Thought came into being, on its great role in guiding us to victory in the revolution, and why we should adhere to Mao Zedong Thought.

Commander Nie emphatically pointed out the relationship between studying Chairman Mao's works and adhering to Mao Zedong Thought. He said one can only adhere to Mao Zedong Thought blindly or only talk about adherence to it if he does not understand what it is, if he knows nothing about its contents. The core of the resolution is to affirm the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought.

Commander Nie Fengzhi pointed out that in the past, we discovered some feasible methods and measures and gained experience in the course of studying Comrade Mao Zedong's works. For instance, we advocated the study of stand, viewpoint and method. We called for studying to transform our thinking. We also favored keeping study notes and convening necessary meetings on exchange of study experience. We should continue those good practices and distinguish them from the formalistic things pursued by Lin Biao and the gang of four. We should constantly sum up new experiences.

Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, attended the lecture.

DAZHONG RIBAO ARTICLE ON IDEOLOGICAL DIRECTION

HK041058 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Zhong Zhixuan [6988 1807 1357]: "Continue To Emancipate the Mind, Oppose Liberalization"]

[Text] Current efforts to improve and strengthen the leadership of the party on the ideological front have led certain comrades to ask whether the emphasis on opposition to liberalization could affect the emancipation of the mind. This is a question that should be seriously analyzed.

In the area of ideological struggle our party's guiding ideology has always stressed the need to carry out the struggle on two fronts, opposing both leftism and rightism. Practice has shown that only when this is the case is it possible to maintain a strong and correct political direction. The sixth plenary session of the party's Central Committee completed the historical task of setting to rights our guiding ideology. In this new situation we must, on the one hand, recognize that the influence of leftist thinking has not yet been completely eliminated from our practical work and that we should keep on our guard and work resolutely to solve this problem. On the other hand, we should soberly acknowledge the fact that a tide of bourgeois liberalization that opposes both the party and denies the four basic principles has recently enjoyed considerable development in certain areas and units. While this trend has only affected a minority of the people it still harms the leadership of the party and damages the four basic principles, and if forceful measures are not promptly taken to counter this situation it will lead to ideological confusion among the people, corrupting the values of the party and society, damaging the good situation of stability and unity and also making it difficult to carry out the four modernizations. For this reason, as we continue to clear away the remaining influences of leftism, we should also view the need to correct the mistakes of liberalization as an important task on the ideological front.

Will opposition to bourgeois liberalization hamper the emancipation of the mind? It most definitely will not. We believe both the continued emancipation of the mind and the opposition to liberalization to be right. Both will help to improve and strengthen the leadership of the party, to support the four basic principles, to implement the current line, policy and direction of the party and to promote the unity of the people and party and the development of socialist reconstruction and modernization. Because the aims of struggle on these two fronts are the same the problem of one side hampering the other will never arise. It should also be noted that by emancipation of the mind we mean the emancipation of the broad masses of the people and cadres from the constraints of the "Great Cultural Revolution's" leftist errors and from the fetters of the "two whatever's."

This emancipation will lead us back on to the scientific path of Marxist-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and will allow us, on the basis of the fine traditions of seeking truth from facts and of proceeding from reality, to both understand situations and solve new questions. No contradiction exists between this and our opposition to bourgeois liberalization. Guided by the policy of emancipating the mind, promoting thought, seeking truth from facts, and uniting as one to face the future, the party since the third plenary session of the Central Committee has broken away from rigid ways of thinking, has eliminated the confining influences of leftism and has directed thought back onto the right track of dialectical materialism, uniting as one theory and practice, objective and subjective. This has promoted the advancement of all our undertakings; and, in order to develop this excellent situation we must continue to encourage the emancipation of the mind. If we are to continue this emancipation of the mind we must not only eliminate leftist influences but must also struggle resolutely against liberalization. The reason for this is that the basic sense of the emancipation of the mind has been distorted by those people who seek liberalization. They see the emancipation of the mind in terms of the right to do whatever one pleases and believe that deviations from the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, from the socialist path, from the fundamental policy of the party, and from the basic principles of party discipline and the state constitution should all be tolerated. They believe that one should be able to say and promote whatever one wants without fear of criticism or interference. This clearly runs counter to, and is a negation of, the emancipation of the mind. Unless we overcome this erroneous deviation it will be impossible to either promote or guarantee the healthy development of ideology in the correct direction. Bourgeois liberalization is by nature opposed to the leadership of the party and our experience since the third plenary session has told us that without the leadership of the party correct emancipation of the mind is impossible and choice of the wrong path inevitable. Because of this we must not only recognize the importance of further efforts to clear up the influence of leftism but should also recognize the necessity of correcting the tendency toward liberalization. Correcting this tendency will in no way hamper the emancipation of the mind and will, in fact, create conditions beneficial to the further emancipation of the mind.

Why is it that certain comrades are worried that opposition to liberalization could influence the emancipation of the mind? Analysis shows that there are many reasons for this. There are some comrades who, because of unclear theoretical dividing lines, confuse bourgeois liberalization with emancipating the mind, mistakenly approving of bourgeois things because they believe them to be proletarian, and believing that opposition to liberalization will obstruct emancipation of the mind. As long as there exist comrades who have such a view we should try to raise the level of understanding through study, drawing a clear distinction between emancipating the mind on one hand and bourgeois liberalization on the other. We must also make it perfectly clear that it is not opposition to liberalization that obstructs the emancipation of the mind but the development of liberalization that has led the emancipation of the mind astray. There are also comrades who acknowledge the existence of bourgeois liberalization and believe that this tendency should be criticized but fear that the "side effects" of such criticism could damage stability and unity and the lively political situation. We should help these comrades to understand that only with the help of correct criticism and self-criticism can we hope to consolidate and develop stability and unity and a lively political situation. By setting to rights things which had been thrown into disorder, we have already managed to revive and promote the party's fine traditions and work style and we shall never repeat the mistake of indiscriminate fighting and struggling. Our criticism of bourgeois liberalization represents the new unity which has been achieved through the adoption of correct measures such as firm support of the need to unite, use of criticism and self-criticism and the clarification and resolution of problems. By proceeding in this way we can promote the consolidation and development of stability and unity and a lively political situation; it will certainly never have the opposite effect.

Our comrades should all be deeply aware of the fact that what is correct develops from the process of struggle against what is wrong. Only by taking up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and by engaging in vigorous struggle with all forms of erroneous tendencies -- including liberalization -- can we guarantee the leading position of Marxism in the ideological sphere and ensure that our work on the ideological front and in other areas continues to advance in the correct direction.

The Resolution on Certain Questions Concerning the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC, passed by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, emphasized the need for the whole party, the army and the whole nation's peoples to act on the basis of the four basic principles and concentrate all their strength and will on the great goal of building a strong, modernized socialist power. Proceeding from this basic demand, we should deal correctly with the questions of liberalization and emancipating the mind. Criticism of liberalization certainly does not mean that we should not continue to emancipate the mind; and support for the continued emancipation of the mind in no way suggests that we should allow liberalization to continue unchecked. We should seriously study and implement the Central Committee's directives concerning questions on the ideological front; we should raise the level of understanding, correct thinking, and conscientiously change the laxity and weakness of leadership. By doing this and by struggling against liberalization and continuing to eliminate the influences of leftism we shall be able to meet the demands put forward in the resolution, unify the broad masses of the people, encourage revolutionary spirit and arouse fighting will. We must exert ourselves in the struggle to implement the great goal of carrying out the four modernizations and developing an overall favorable situation under the guidance of the line, correct policy and direction of the third plenary session of the Central Committee.

SHANDONG AGRICULTURE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM RESULTS

SK050955 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Thanks to thorough implementation of the documents issued by the CCP Central Committee in regard to further strengthening and improving agricultural production responsibility systems, Shandong Province has made steady progress in this regard and has perfected these systems day after day. As of now, of over 410,000 basic accounting units throughout the province, 99 percent of them have enacted various responsibility systems; 10 percent have enacted the system of assigning output quotas for specialized work groups and calculating remuneration according to output; 31 percent have enacted the system of assigning output quotas for work groups and individuals under the unified production plan; 45 percent have enacted the system of assigning output quotas for individual households under the unified production plan; 9 percent have enacted the system of assigning production contracts for individual households under unified management. The current trend in developing production responsibility systems is to popularize them in an all-round way and to form a complete network in every trade.

The enforcement and perfection of various production responsibility systems have brought about remarkable economic results, for they have improved the production relationships among various trades and have greatly advanced production. For instance, the 1980 provincial agricultural output value surpassed the figure of 1978 prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central committee by 18.6 percent. The 1980 per capita distribution was a 58 percent increase over the 1978 figure. In spite of the serious drought this year, our province's agricultural output remains good. Throughout the province, both incomes from agricultural production and from developing diversified economy and per capita income will certainly surpass the 1980 figure.

In enacting and improving agricultural production responsibility systems, localities across the province have paid attention to respecting free will and creating spirit among the masses and have allowed the people to select a responsibility system with great satisfaction. They have also guided the masses to do a good job in dealing with the relationship between the unified management and the assignment of contracts and have exerted efforts to enact responsibility systems and unified production plans suitable to localities. All of this has brought into full play the superiority of the collective economy and individual enthusiasm.

Thanks to close integration of the enforcement, perfection and upgrading of responsibility systems with the implementation of various economic policies, localities across our province have enabled the responsibility systems to promote the implementation of various economic policies -- which, in turn, have been applied by them in accelerating the steady improvement and upgrading of various responsibility systems.

Commentary Urges Improvement

SK051055 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "Earnestly Sum Up Experiences and Further Improve and Stabilize the Responsibility System in Agricultural Production"]

[Excerpts] Since the party's third plenary session, the various localities in the province have gradually introduced the responsibility system in agricultural production in one form or another. With the widespread introduction of the responsibility system, the enthusiasm of both the collective and individual for production has soared. The peasant is becoming full of vigor, production is thriving more and more and incomes are increasing markedly. Heartening and inspiring changes are underway throughout the countryside.

However, we must note the imbalanced development among different localities, units and trades. The various responsibility systems that have been established still need continued improving and upgrading. A few units and some trades have not introduced the responsibility system at all. Therefore, a continued effort to improve and stabilize the responsibility system in agricultural production is an important task in rural areas for some time to come. The task of summing up experiences and improving and upgrading the responsibility system in agricultural production calls for upholding the principle of suiting measures to local conditions and giving varied directions to different production activities. Diversified production measures should be encouraged and rigid uniformity should be avoided.

In improving and stabilizing the responsibility system in agricultural production, it is essential to seek truth from facts and proceed from the actual situation. Cadres should not forcibly introduce the system nor should the peasants passively do what they are instructed to do. We should not regard a prudent work style as a sign of a fettered mind, nor should we exert pressures on comrades who dare to seek truth from facts. Meanwhile, we should also attach importance to giving full rein to the superiority of the collective and the enthusiasm of individual commune members.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT COMMENDATION MEETING

OW060934 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The activity to choose outstanding nurses in Shanghai ended successfully. A meeting to commend the outstanding nurses was held on the afternoon of 5 December. Attending the meeting were First Secretary of the municipal CCP committee Chen Guodong, Mayor Wang Daohan and Comrades Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Di Jingziang, Yang Kai and Song Richang.

NANFANG RIBAO ON FOLLOWING PARTY, NATIONAL RULES

HK050933 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 81 p 2

["Nanfang Forum" column article by Tan Jiren [6223 7139 0088]: "A Message to 'Those Who Stick to Their Old Ways'"]

[Text] In recent years, such an axiom as "policy and strategy are the party's life" seems to have gone out of fashion in some people's eyes. They are not restrained by anything from party discipline and national laws to traditional village practices and unwritten laws. The party and government leadership departments have repeatedly called for the observance of some policies and decrees. But they have turned a deaf ear to the appeal of sticking to their old ways and are doing as they please. As a result, in those areas and departments under their leadership, policies and decrees have been carried out with difficulty or distorted, seriously affecting the party's cause. It seems that we must issue a warning to these people.

To underline the seriousness of this problem, we give an example here. A deputy secretary of a county party committee abused his authority by building a house for his own use and taking away over 30 cubic meters of timber for that purpose. The county party committee decided to let its discipline inspection committee send people to the county timber control station to check on how the timber was being obtained by the deputy secretary. As a member of the party branch of the county forestry bureau, the head of this station even refused to let the relevant inspectors make an investigation. Pointing a finger at the inspectors, he asked, "Who sent you people? Is it the central authorities?" Fingering the letter of introduction from the discipline inspection committee handed to him, he raved, pounding on the table. He told the discipline inspectors to get lost. He even outrageously said to the workers of the timber control station: "You can't give them any information, first of all. Second, you are not allowed to write anything testifying to the existing stock of timber. Third, the official chop is not to be used."

This is a noteworthy case. In everyday life, the phenomenon of turning a deaf ear to party instructions and government decrees or failing to seriously carry them out is evident almost everywhere. Take the pricing policy for example. The government laid down clear-cut provisions long ago about all those items whose prices should be raised, reduced or put on a stable basis. Everything was made very clear, but some people have ignored these provisions. They have raised the prices where they should not have. Also, concerning the recruitment of workers and students and the assignment of jobs to graduates, the government has repeatedly said and made clear that no one is allowed to get anything done through pull or influence or "through the back door." But some people have ignored what the government says, freely signing papers to assert their authority, using influence to get things done, and illegally fixing things up for people with enrollment and employment problems. Furthermore, on the problem of bonuses, the Central Discipline Inspection Committee and the State Council have repeatedly stressed that bonuses are not to be awarded freely. But some people have shown total indifference. They go their own way just the same, giving bonuses on various grounds. Even some enterprises that have suffered losses have not stopped giving bonuses. The amount of bonuses given in some cases has assumed alarming proportions. Now, "sticking to one's ways" has become all the vogue. To call a spade a spade, this is attributable to individuals or a small group asserting their own interests. They go along when provisions and decrees are favorable to them. When provisions and decrees are unfavorable to them, they discard them like an old shoe or draw up their own "rules and regulations." In refusing to act upon the instructions of the higher authorities, some people never stop saying that they are doing so with the interests of the masses in mind. Actually, by the masses, they mean a small group of people. Party instructions and government degrees represent the interests of the state and the entire people. To impair the overall interests of the state and the entire people for the sake of the immediate interests of individuals and a small group of people cannot be tolerated. Actually, with the overall interests of the state and the people impaired, there is no guarantee for the collective interests of a unit.

For an individual to obey the organization, the lower level to obey the higher level and the whole party to obey the party Central Committee -- this represents ironclad party discipline. No one can defy it. Concerning the party's general and specific policies and government decrees, we should live up to the goal of "strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions." We should not go our way and feign compliance. We must fight the phenomenon of defying party discipline and cherish the fine style of strictly observing revolutionary discipline, acting upon all orders received and upholding all prohibitions announced. Thus, the leadership and the rank and file can act in concert. The party's line and general and specific policies can be realistically carried out. Various tasks can also proceed smoothly.

HAINAN PLA HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK050553 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The Hainan Military District CCP Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee recently held a meeting to study and make arrangements for stepping up the struggle against unhealthy trends in the economic field. The participants seriously studied the spirit of instructions of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on correcting unhealthy trends in the economic field and putting a stop to under-the-counter relationships, summed up the achievements in discipline inspection work in the economic field since the first half of the year, set out the existing problems and proposed ways of solving them. The meeting held: Discipline inspection committees at all levels must regard the struggle against unhealthy trends in the economic field as a major affair. The following specific measures were proposed:

1. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must organize forces to carefully investigate every clue exposed and vehemently reported by the masses regarding economic problems in their own units.
2. Carry out a major check on problems of unhealthy trends in the economic field, in connection with the yearend work summation. The focus must be on checking on problems of corruption, embezzlement, speculation, bribery, smuggling, and peddling contraband.
3. It is necessary to supervise major expenditures in the units to prevent economic leakages.
4. Reiterate the principle that everyone is equal in the face of discipline. All unhealthy trends in the economic field must be investigated and seriously dealt with, no matter who they involve.
5. Set up financial management systems and put them on a sound basis, strengthen ideological education for the personnel concerned, deal blows at criminal activities, and be strict and impartial in enforcing party and military discipline.

HENAN SENDS GROUPS TO INVESTIGATE AGRICULTURE

HK040900 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The Henan provincial government has decided to organize 63 cadres and agricultural experts of relevant units at provincial level into an investigation group, with 11 investigation subgroups under it. They were charged with further implementing the following central authoritatives' principles: never relaxing the grasping of grain production; actively carrying out diversification; speeding up the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing; investigating our province's natural resources and economic, scientific and technological resources; summing up experiences; looking into and formulating a far-reaching plan for developing large-scale agriculture and gradually establishing an excellent ecosystem of large-scale agriculture. Led by the directors of departments and bureaus at provincial level, the groups and subgroups left for all prefectures throughout the province today to conduct an all-round investigation of agricultural development.

Before they left, (Jiang Xin), deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP Committee; and Liu Yingxiang, vice chairman of the provincial agriculture committee; conveyed the directives and demands of leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government with regard to this investigation. They also made specific arrangements.

HUBEI MILITARY INDUSTRY ORIENTED TO SERVE PUBLIC

OW050021 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] According to a report from the Hubei people's broadcasting station, the military industry in Hubei has oriented itself to serve the market and the people's life by readjusting its product mix. Many sectors of the industry have broken their production boundaries and coordinated with each other in accelerating the manufacture of products for civilian use. This year the output value of the products manufactured by the military industry for civilian use in the province accounts for 45 percent of the total output value of this industry -- a percentage which is higher than the average level for the military industry in other provinces throughout the country. The varieties of such products for civilian use have also been increased to over 200. Thirteen of them have been named "high-quality" products of the state, province or plant.

WUHAN PLA MEETING ON CIVIL DEFENSE PROJECTS

HK060743 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The people's antiair defense committee of the Wuhan PLA units has convened an on-the-spot symposium on combining peacetime and wartime uses of civil defense projects. The meeting concluded in Wuhan on 5 December. Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, the provincial CCP committee and people's government and the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and people's government attended the meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of the Hubei and Henan provincial people's antiair defense committees, leading comrades concerned at and above army level of the Wuhan PLA units, and representatives of typical examples in combining the peacetime and wartime use of civil defense projects in the two provinces. The state people's antiair defense office also sent representatives to attend the meetings.

Comrade Tang Jiao, chief of staff of the Wuhan PLA units headquarters and member of the units' people's antiair defense committee, gave a report at the meeting. He said that in the past 2 years, we have learned the experiences of Shanghai and Jiangsu, fully mobilized the enthusiasm of the people's antiair defense departments and the user units and vigorously developed civil defense projects combining peacetime and wartime uses, scoring notable results. Such projects have now accumulated output value and turnover of 18.7 million yuan, showing a net profit of 2.6 million yuan. Over 1,300 people have been found jobs there. Practice has proven that there are many advantages in combining the peacetime and wartime uses of civil defense projects. Apart from helping to develop production, enrich the economy, increase wealth and develop more employment opportunities, this practice can also improve the maintenance and management of the projects and probe experiences and create conditions for their use in wartime. This is indeed a good thing, which benefits the country, the people, and preparedness against war.

Comrade Zhou Shizhong, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units and vice chairman of the people's antiair defense committee, spoke at the meeting. He emphasized: The people's antiair defense departments at all levels must affirm their confidence and resolve to do a good job in people's antiair defense work. They must continue to implement the principle of readjusting the national economy and step up the construction of the civil defense projects. They must actively popularize the experiences of progressive units and do still better in combining the peacetime and wartime use of the projects. They must take due consideration for all sectors and launch people's antiair defense work in an all-round way. It is necessary to readjust the people's antiair defense systems at all levels and strengthen leadership over people's antiair defense work.

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN PARTY MEETING

HK030607 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpts] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the CCP committee of the provincial organs recently held an enlarged meeting, which called for implementation of the provincial CCP committee's instructions that the organs should set an example for the province. The meeting called on all CCP and CYL members and work personnel to enhance revolutionary spirit, revive and carry forward the party's three great work styles, and strive to turn the provincial organs into an example for the whole province.

Luo Qiuyue, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the CCP committee of the provincial organs, delivered a report. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech. Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi and Zhao Chuqi, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meeting.

In his report Comrade Luo Qiuyue proposed that the provincial organs should set an example for the whole province in five respects: 1) in resolutely carrying out the party's line, principles and policies and maintaining political unity with the Central Committee; 2) in overcoming laxness and weakness in leadership and in strengthening ideological and political work; 3) in correctly unfolding criticism and self-criticism, strictly observing discipline, and seriously promoting party work style; 4) in improving work style, going deep into reality, investigating and studying, and keeping close contact with the masses; and 5) in assiduously studying political theory and professional and scientific knowledge, improving work efficiency, and scoring good results in work.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out in his speech that the provincial organs setting an example for the whole province is the responsibility assigned them by history and also the requirement of the modernization drive. He said that for the provincial organs to set an example for the whole province, they must start with the leadership, and the leading organs, but first of all, the organs of the provincial CCP committee and government.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION -- Guangdong Province's metallurgical units have seriously implemented the readjustment principles and tapped the potentials of enterprises to maintain a certain speed of iron and steel production. As a result, iron and steel production quotas were fulfilled, respectively, 75 and 85 days ahead of schedule. As of the end of October, some 336,000 tons of steel and 382,000 tons of cast iron have been produced, fulfilling the year's plan by 11.8 and 3 percent, respectively. The iron and steel enterprises have readjusted their orientation of production and provided more construction materials for residential building and more raw materials for light and textile industries. In order to increase the economic results, the enterprises have paid much attention to the quality of products and the management methods. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Nov 81 HK]

GUIZHOU URGES CORRECTLY IMPLEMENTING CCP POLICY

HK070703 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] According to a report by GUIZHOU RIBAO, the organization department of the provincial CCP committee recently sent to the provincial CCP committee a report on the implementation of and their opinion concerning the policies toward the Guizhou underground party guerrillas. The report summed up the results of the implementation of policies toward the underground party guerrillas in the province in the last 2 years and pointed out the existing related problems. In the meantime, the report also contributed opinions for the further implementation of policies. The provincial CCP committee has approved and passed on this report to the party organizations at all levels throughout the province.

About 2 years have passed, the report said, since the provincial CCP committee approved and passed on in 1979 the report by the organization department of the provincial CCP committee concerning the further implementation of the policies toward some comrades of the Guizhou underground party guerrillas. Now the investigation on the organizational circumstances of the underground party guerrillas has been basically completed and the problems related to some comrades have been made clear. Hence, a few unjust, false and wrong verdicts were reversed and revised, some wrong conclusions made in the past were cancelled, all slander and libel imposed on the comrades of the underground party guerrillas during the Great Cultural Revolution were negated, the historical contribution and political fame of these comrades were reaffirmed, some of them were transferred to new posts through proper arrangements and thus stability and unity have been consolidated.

However, as some leading comrades failed to thoroughly understand the important significance of the implementation of the policies toward the underground party guerrillas, they did not pay enough attention to the work and this is unfavorable to the implementation of the policies. Moreover, as the aftereffects of the Great Cultural Revolution have not yet been cured and the leftist influence issuing from the work in the past has not been completely eliminated, people are always too rigid in determining the nature of a case as well as in handling the verdict. They did not remove all stains when they should have. In the meantime, as some new circumstances and new problems which emerged while the work was being further carried on were not handled properly in good time, the implementation of the work was affected.

In order to carry out as soon as possible the policies toward the Guizhou underground party guerrillas, consolidate the unity inside and outside the party, mobilize all positive factors and push ahead with the construction of the four modernizations, the party organizations at all levels, either with or without concrete tasks of implementing policies, are required to try their best to fully understand the important significance in implementing the policies toward the underground party guerrillas, the report said. They must correctly treat the comrades of the underground party guerrillas, both in terms of political ideology and organizational arrangements; thoroughly liquidate the pernicious influence of the Great Cultural Revolution and get rid of the leftist practices we used to see in the past; and reveal the underground party guerrillas in their true colors and rehabilitate their political fame. They must uphold the principle of being realistic and practical in correcting every mistake, while carrying out the policies toward the underground party guerrillas. Besides, the report also proposed some detailed opinions and stipulations of policy concerning the implementation of the policies toward the underground party guerrillas according to the reality in Guizhou Province.

In approving and passing on the report by the organization department of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial CCP committee required the party organizations at all levels to conscientiously implement the policies and solidly strengthen the leadership of the party so as to do a good job in carrying out the work. On the other hand, the provincial CCP committee also required those units such as prefectural party committees, united front departments, personnel departments, political and legal departments, labor departments, and so on, at different levels to closely coordinate with organization departments, so as to implement as promptly as possible the policies toward the personnel concerned, consolidate unity inside and outside the party, mobilize all positive factors and speed up the construction of the four modernizations.

SICHUAN RIBAO REVIEWS HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS

HK060752 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Report on 4 December SICHUAN RIBAO review: "We Must Attach Importance To Building Houses in the Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] Since the rural areas in our province have corrected the influence of leftist ideology and implemented various policies, the production of agricultural and sideline products has made a speedy recovery from pernicious influences. There has been a significant increase of income among the peasants, and more of them are demanding better living conditions. According to investigations, in some places, 3 to 5 percent of the total number of households need new houses, while 15 to 20 percent should have their houses repaired. These things show that the situation in the rural areas is changing for the better.

Along with the peasant's pressing need for better living conditions, plus the fact that the houses of some peasants were destroyed by disasters, the leaders at all levels are confronted with a pressing task of building new houses in the rural areas. This is an issue to which we should attach importance. The building of houses in the rural areas is of immediate concern to the peasants and it affects the well-being of hundreds and thousands of households. It is related to industrial and agricultural production, rational use of land, overall planning of the labor force and conservation of natural resources. Leaders at all levels must take notice of its significance and strengthen leadership over it, because this is an issue which deals with a wide range of subjects and is important for reasons of policy. The responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government have attached great importance to it. They have conducted surveys in Jintang, Wenjiang and Da Counties, discussed the issue with the provincial departments concerned and set specific plans for the work.

Evidence has proven that so long as the leaders at the prefectoral, county and municipal levels have a thorough understanding of this task and attach importance to it, they will be able to build houses in a systematic way, and in particular, they will be able to speed up rebuilding in the disaster areas and solving the specific problems.

The building of houses in the rural areas must accord with the principle of benefitting production, improving the living conditions and suiting local conditions. There must be appropriate distribution and land must be utilized. In building new houses in the rural areas, we must have overall and rational planning, and try our best to carry it out step by step. In the coming winter and next spring, all localities must give priority to doing a good job in repairing damaged houses and planning the building of new houses for peasants in the disaster areas. We must use the land in accordance with the stipulations of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee.

We must make good use of the barren hills and the original residential areas. Basically, we must not build houses on arable land, especially on fertile land. We must advocate the construction of multilevel houses. At present, what draws our attention is that there are still some people who arbitrarily occupy fertile land and build their houses on it. According to a survey of Dayi County, in 1980 more than 6,000 mu of arable land were used for the construction of new houses. If the average grain yield per mu is 800 jin, the county has lost 4.8 million jin of grain per year.

It is our responsibility to cherish the land. The leaders at all levels must attach great importance to the use of land. They should adopt effective measures to stop the unhealthy trend of indiscriminate occupation of arable land, and attach importance to organizing the production of building materials for the construction of new houses in the rural areas.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR SAYS PRICE HIKE RUMORS FALSE

HK050612 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Summary] The prices office of the Yunnan provincial people's government has issued a circular in view of rumors in a few places to the effect that prices of certain commodities will be raised. The circular demanded that the province act to scotch these rumors.

The circular said the situation in the province is good, with the markets stable and people enjoying ease of mind. "However, rumors are circulating in a few places to the effect that prices of soap, grain, edible oil, salt, kerosene, cotton cloth, coal, matches and other commodities will be raised. These are sheer baseless fabrications. It is necessary to promptly act to scotch these rumors."

The circular also said "the party and government have long adopted a principle of stabilizing prices and guaranteeing the people's needs regarding their basic necessities. Price subsidies have been instituted for grain, oil, cotton cloth, meat, soap, matches, vegetables for large and medium towns, domestic coal and so on. The future price policy of the people's government will be to continue to maintain price stability for the people's basic necessities, with losses borne by state financial subsidies. All localities and departments must seriously further publicize the party's price policies among the masses and give the necessary explanations. We must teach the masses to heighten vigilance and strictly guard against a few bad people spreading rumors and carrying out sabotage."

BRIEFS

YUNNAN FINANCIAL INCOME -- Yunnan Province has overfulfilled 2.7 percent of the financial income quota by the end of October; this year's financial incomes have increased by 17.9 percent over the same period last year. At the beginning of this year, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government stipulated a series of policies and measures to promote agriculture, and the light and textile industries in order to do a better job in readjusting the national economy in our province. The circulation of goods is more widespread. On this basis, relevant departments at all levels in our province have resolutely implemented various economic measures which are advantageous to readjustment. They have tapped the potential of enterprises to increase income and economize expenditures, and enlivened the economy. This is one of the reasons why our province was able to overfulfill the financial income quota ahead of schedule. Apart from this, the financial and tax departments at all levels seriously controlled revenue and curbed tax evasion. They recovered some 2.8 million yuan of evaded tax. Up to now, some 2.5 million yuan have been paid to the treasury. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 81 HK]

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PEOPPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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TIANJIN ISSUES RULES ON PRICE CONTROL MEASURES

HK011455 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] In order to strengthen control over market prices, tighten discipline in regard to commodity prices and maintain the basic stability of market prices, the municipal government recently announced the Tianjin municipal provisional regulations on price control rewards and penalties. The provisional regulations are divided into five chapters: general principles, commodity price discipline, rewards and penalties, limits of authority, and responsibilities.

In the commodity price discipline chapter, it is pointed out that various units must strictly carry out the state's commodity price policy and the measures set down by the departments in charge of commodity prices in regard to the value of products and commodities and the assessment of prices. Industrial and commercial enterprises are not allowed to freely change the value of products and the standard rates charged for processing. Commercial enterprises and wholesale and retail units are not allowed to freely raise wholesale and retail prices. Public utilities, consumer goods and service trades, supply and sales enterprises, and so forth are not allowed to raise the standard rates they charge. When the charges for certain items are to be increased, reports must be submitted to the organization in charge of commodity prices, in order to obtain proper approval. Those enterprises handling products whose prices are to be negotiated must strictly adhere to the scope of variety defined by the department in charge and be guided by the state's stipulated principle. They are not allowed to enlarge the scope of variety and raise the relevant value placed on products. Those units that produce, purchase and sell products and commodities must guarantee quality, base prices on quality, and achieve the aim of charging the right price for a given quality. They are not allowed to supply substandard goods, do a sloppy job, pass off seconds as top quality, or replace more expensive ingredients with cheaper ones. They are not allowed to raise prices on the spot by supplying or procuring less than the amount of goods agreed upon, or arbitrarily downgrade a product in order to procure it at a lower price, or adopt subtle means to raise prices. They are not allowed to lower the quality of services or consumer goods. No unit is allowed to privately put commodities at its own disposal, to illegally trade in commodities sold by the state or to mark up commodity prices in order to manipulate the market.

Concrete provisions are laid down in the regulations, concerning those units and individuals that should be cited and given rewards after an evaluation. In regard to the matter of penalties, the three following possible penalties are given: 1) People whose offense is not particularly serious should be subjected to criticism and education, while things are made clear to them in a rational way. 2) Units that act against the commodity price policy should be subjected to a penalty ranging from 50 yuan to 1,000 yuan, while the relevant responsible persons and those in charge of the observance of relevant rules and regulations should be subject to the forfeiture of their bonus for 1 to 3 months and a deduction of 10 percent from 1 month's basic pay. Those individuals who act against the commodity price policy should be subject to the forfeiture of their bonus for 1 to 3 months and the deduction of 10 percent from 1 month's basic pay. 3) Units that act against the commodity price policy should be subjected to a penalty exceeding 500 yuan, while those responsible persons and those in charge of the observance of relevant rules and regulations should be subject to the forfeiture of bonus for 4 to 6 months and the deduction of 15 to 20 percent from their basic pay for 1 to 3 months. Those individuals who act against the commodity price policy should be subject to the forfeiture of bonus for 4 to 6 months and the deduction of 15 to 20 percent from their basic pay for 1 to 3 months. In serious cases, people should be subject to disciplinary punishment and even held responsible for a crime.

More on Price Controls

HK011458 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 November 81

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the municipal people's government issued a statement yesterday on strengthening price controls and tightening commodity price discipline to maintain the stability of commodity prices. The spokesman said some comrades have asked whether, with the price of polyester-cotton cloth recently being lowered and the prices of tobacco and wines being raised, the guideline of price stability had changed? Our answer is that there has been no change.

Commodity price stability has been the consistent guideline of the party and the state. Since the founding of the PRC, the basic stability of commodity prices in our country has been maintained. In particular the prices of those daily necessities required by the people have all along been stable. The price of cotton cloth has never been raised. The price of polyester-cotton cloth has recently been lowered again, benefiting the masses of people. The selling prices of grain, edible oils, vegetables which are supplied in large quantities, coal for home consumption, and so forth have been below production costs, but the state has all along subsidized the prices, thus not increasing the people's necessary expenditure on consumer goods. Commodity price stability does not mean that the prices of all commodities will always remain unchanged, or that prices will only drop and not rise. By commodity price stability, we generally mean that there are no big increases or big drops in the general level of retail prices. There are several tens of thousands, and even several hundreds of thousands of kinds of commodities on the market. The conditions of production, supply and demand of various commodities keep changing. Because of higher costs or because of supply falling short of demand, the prices of some commodities must be raised a little. On the other hand, because of lower costs or because of supply exceeding demand, the prices of some commodities must be reduced a little. This method of operation can arouse an enterprise's enthusiasm for production and operation, stimulate production, benefit consumers and help improve the relationship between supply and demand. This is the law governing prices. The recent steps taken to reduce the price of polyester-cotton cloth and increase the prices of tobacco and wines have been guided by this principle. They are compatible with the party and government guideline on price stability.

On the problem of some comrades worrying about individual units and persons using the upward adjustment of prices of certain commodities as an excuse to mark up prices in a subtle way, the spokesman of the municipal people's government said there does exist the phenomenon in which a small number of units and individual workers have freely raised prices or subtly marked up prices in violation of state regulations. But we should note that the people's government has taken and will continuously take various measures to resolutely eliminate the practices of violating the commodity price policy and freely raising prices. In the past few years, in order to stabilize market prices, the municipal people's government has done a large amount of work -- doing so in accordance with the instructions of the State Council.

In the period from the spring festival to National Day this year, over 30,000 inspections were made by commodity price inspection workers throughout the municipality. The prices of various commodities and the standard rates charged for services were checked a total of 900,000 times. A small number of units and individuals running afoul of the commodity price policy and commodity price discipline were dealt with accordingly. The basic stability of commodity prices was thus assured. Now, the municipal people's government has announced the Tianjin Municipality provisional regulations on price control rewards and penalties. This is an effective weapon for arousing the masses to strengthen the control of market prices of commodities and has provided a standard or criterion for the supervision and inspection of commodity prices, especially for mass supervision of commodity prices.

On how to thoroughly enforce the provisional regulations, the spokesman of the municipal people's government said that this called for the masses of working personnel and sales personnel of various units to continuously respect and observe the law, act according to policy and overcome unhealthy practices. The masses are welcome to make penetrating criticism, to serve the people and to be responsible to the people. The masses of people must energetically exercise supervision over commodity prices with a sense of responsibility as masters of the house. We must strengthen leadership over organizations and overcome the state of weakness and laxity in leadership work. We must adhere to principle, making a clear distinction between cases deserving rewards and those requiring penalties.

In regard to those units and individuals that should be cited and rewarded, we must make a big show of the ceremony of giving citations and rewards. Those units and individuals who act against the commodity price policy and commodity price discipline must be courageously dealt with. Those serious cases, where the offenders are incorrigible, must be especially coped with sternly, without any show of leniency. Only in this way can we encourage progress, promote the proper work style, and strike blows at evil practice. And only in this way can our commodity price control work win the widespread support of the masses. We believe that with the development of production, the gradual availability of goods and materials in abundance, the correct and thorough implementation of the commodity price policy, and the gradual improvement in the party work style and social practices, the situation of stability of commodity prices will become increasingly favorable.

BRIEFS

HEBEI WATER CONSERVATION CONFERENCE -- Recently, the Hebei provincial water conservation department held a conference in Shijiazhuang on water conservation management. The conference conveyed the spirit of the national meeting on water conservation management and discussed related problems. The participants of the conference summed up past experiences and clarified the mistakes made by the former provincial CCP committee responsible comrade in regard to water conservation departments must set up and perfect various rules and regulations and grasp management. It is necessary to promote small water conservancy projects and capital construction in the fields this winter and next spring centering on combating drought. We must prepare for a bumper agricultural harvest next year by means of doing a good job of water conservation management. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Nov 81 HK]

HEBEI COTTON PROCUREMENT -- Shijianzhuang, 4 Dec (XINHUA) -- By 26 November, Hebei Province had procured 312.15 million jin of ginned cotton, thus overfulfilling the state procurement task by 4.1 percent. Procurement work is still going on, with daily procurement reaching over 4 million jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 4 Dec 81 OW]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON EMULATING LEADING COMRADES

HK050554 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jian Jia [1017 3946]: "Thoughts on a Photograph"]

[Text] On November 11, XINHUA released a news report with an accompanying photo on the visit of Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, with the staff and workers of the No 2 construction company at Handan who are aiding the construction in Tangshan. At first sight, the photo breaks with people's "traditional ideas." It shows 10 persons among whom Comrade Hu Yaobang must have been the most qualified to be seated in the center, if judged either by the importance of post or by age. However, he just placed himself in the least conspicuous position: the furthest to the left in the front row. Anyone just glancing at the photo would not have spotted him.

Of course, the action of taking a little photograph or the question as to which position a person occupied in it is a trifling matter. Nevertheless, after having seen this photo of Comrade Hu Yaobang, we would really feel excited and encouraged if we further relate this matter to current events. For example, Premier Zhao Ziyang travels by ordinary civil aviation flights and personnel of departments directly under the central authorities practice routine sanitation work every Saturday. The provisional party committee of the departments directly under the CCP Central Committee convened a congress of party member representatives to look into problems in light of reality and decide on measures to resolve them. They made up their minds to respond to the call from the party's central authorities and set themselves as good examples for the whole country. To fulfill this target, they first of all have taken on the responsibility and obligation to thoroughly improve the party's work style and to change the general mood of society. What do all these mean and what can we understand from them? They show that the party's central authorities have attached major importance to the problem of the party's work style; that the leading comrades and the leading departments of the party's central authorities are earnestly practicing what they advocate for fundamentally improving the party's work style.

One of the important criteria for appraising a political party is the quality of its work style. Comrade Chen Yun has referred to the problem of the party's work style as a matter of life and death for the party and the state. Our party has built up its own fine tradition and work style since the day of its inception. Relying on this "heritage," our party, like a fish in water, has the basis for survival and the motive power for development. Over a long period of time, our party's fine work style has resulted in a good general mood in society and it enjoys a high reputation around the world and it was acclaimed in a verse which reads, "six hundred million in this land, all equal to Yao and Shun." [these two figures are said to be the best and most moral kings of the legendary monarchs in ancient China] However, due to a reason which everybody knows, our party's work style and the general mood of society have deteriorated in the past few years. Fortunately, our party has never overlooked this problem and continuously strove to solve it. Although the small improvement in the party's work style has come slowly, the situation is definitely not as serious as an "incurable disease," or "going from bad to worse," like some people imagine. Can we not see by the encouraging changes occurring in central leading departments, the attitude and determination of the party's central authorities and the possibility for the party's work style to be fundamentally improved? Is this not an excellent lesson for those comrades who have lost confidence in the party?

The existence of certain problems in the party's work style is not a terrifying phenomenon; what really surprises us is the apathy of some comrades. While being older than us and loading themselves down with heavier burdens than ours, the central leading comrades always "bear the 1 billion people in mind," maintain flesh and blood ties with the masses of people, and uphold the revolutionary spirit and work style that prevailed in the war years.

In contrast, some comrades remain their same old selves, being indifferent to the improving party work style, preoccupied with their personal gains and losses and eager to seek ease and comfort. They always disdain minor assignments while being unable to carry out major ones, shifting their responsibilities to their superiors or subordinates -- they are really lacking in morals. Some comrades even carry on various unhealthy practices without restraint and continue to carry out shameful activities regardless of the repeated injunctions of the central authorities. Should not these comrades conscientiously think about what the masses of the people are loudly appealing for and what the party's central authorities have been earnestly striving for recently?

The party is the model for the whole society while the leading comrades of the party at different levels are models for the whole party. The unhealthy tendencies can easily be eliminated if only the leading comrades at different levels make strict demands on themselves in "playing leading roles at upper levels" while appealing to others to "take the lead by improving themselves." Today, our party has set up the correct ideological, political and organizational line and the great target of realizing the four modernizations, while the leading comrades and leading departments of the party's central authorities are playing leading roles in improving the party's work style. If the leading comrades at different levels earnestly make use of this motive force and promptly begin with themselves and continue it down to every level with the full cooperation of the whole party, fundamental improvements in the party's work style and in the general mood of society can surely be expected soon.

LIAONING RIBAO ON INTEGRATION OF INTELLECTUALS

HK050314 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Uphold the Orientation of Intellectual's Integration With Workers and Peasants"]

[Text] Today's report on village doctor Zhang Zhitong tells of an intellectual who has been nurtured by the party and the people. When he left university 22 years ago, he cultivated the lofty ideal of, and passion for, preventing and curing disease among peasants. For the past 22 years, he has remained in the remote villages and been getting on with the job. He has devoted his whole life and soul to this lofty cause. His deeds may seem quite ordinary, but they are in fact quite illustrious. The idealist path that Zhang Zhitong has embarked upon is one which will enable China to grow rich and strong. The orientation adhered to by him represents that of the vast number of intellectuals.

In the course of the development of the revolution in our country, intellectuals who have already tempered and trained themselves to becoming an integral part of the laboring people are still faced with the vital question of whether they must continue to integrate with the workers and peasants. The way that some comrades see it, since intellectuals form an integral part of the laboring people, the question of integration with workers and peasants and of serving them should no longer exist. This kind of thinking and view is lopsided and does not accord with reality. The glorious concept of the integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants advocated all along by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong is as correct during the period of socialist revolution and construction as it was during the historical period of the new democratic revolution and must therefore be implemented. Because the worker and peasant masses form the main body of the laboring people and the main force behind socialist revolution and construction, it is only by "integrating with the broad masses of workers and peasants, merging with them into an organic whole," and wholeheartedly serving the people and working toward the realization of the great task of the four modernizations that intellectuals can accomplish the great historical mission of making China rich and strong and of building a powerful socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

The integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants means that they must first integrate with the peasant masses and serve the peasants. Peasants account for 80 percent of our country's population of 1 billion. This constitutes the majority. At present, science, culture, education, hygiene and so forth in the vast numbers of villages are still rather backward. The abilities and skills of intellectuals are urgently required in such places. However, the present economy of the villages and their conditions of cultural life are more difficult than in the cities. Thus, integration with peasants means having to endure much hardship. In this case, the vast numbers of intellectuals must all the more learn and foster the spirit of arduous pioneering and devotion to the four modernizations. They must, like Zhang Zhitong, tread well the path of idealism. In practice, both yesterday and today, integration with peasants is, as far as intellectuals are concerned, a process that involves both painful tempering and arduous examination. We hope and believe that all aspiring and promising intellectuals, as well as intellectuals who are already in, or are about to go to, the villages, especially students graduating this year, will, in their conduct, do well in this historical examination.

The integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants cannot be a natural one, nor should it merely be an integration in form. It should be a conscious integration and one that involves their standpoint and emotions. Zhang Zhitong has for so long lived without reward among the peasants and has, in the course of serving the peasants, consciously tempered himself. His standpoint, thinking and emotions have fused together with those of the peasant masses. He thinks as they think and desires what they desire. Only by so doing did he manage to get to the stage where he thought nothing of shedding blood, sweat and tears, disregarded personal interests, refrained from seeking petty profits and thought it quite normal to devote all his efforts to serving the peasants. Every intellectual aspiring to integrate with the workers and peasants should, as far as this basic point is concerned, learn from Zhang Zhitong and conscientiously proceed from here.

GUO FENG AT LIAONING INDUSTRY-TRANSPORT MEETING

SK060400 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning the provincial government held a telephone conference urging staff members and workers on the province's industry-transport front to immediately go into action to fulfill this year's production tasks and prepare for next year's production to make a good start in the first quarter of 1982. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference. Attending the conference were Wang Guangzhong, Tan Liren and Xie Huangtian, deputy governors, and leading comrades of the provincial departments concerned and of various municipalities and prefectures, as well as responsible persons of key enterprises. Comrade Tan Liren spoke.

Comrade Guo Feng addressed the conference. He said that to make a good start in the beginning of 1982, we must have determination and confidence. We must pay attention to a down-to-earth work style and not empty talk and slogans. We must proceed from reality to detect and solve key problems. All in-service staff members and workers must have a heart as red as fire, have a high sense of responsibility and make great efforts to perform their duties and fulfill their tasks. To achieve a good start in material construction, we must also have a good start in spiritual construction. We must grasp these two construction tasks simultaneously. We must have a good mental state, social habits and work style in plants in the beginning of 1982.

BRIEFS

LIAONING RURAL PURCHASING POWER -- According to statistics compiled by the provincial supply and marketing collective, the rural people's purchasing power has reached 4.55 billion yuan this year, a 16.3 percent increase over the 1980 figure. The purchasing power of rural commune members surpassed the 1980 figure by 22.5 percent. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 81 SK]

GANSU CIRCULAR ON JOB ARRANGEMENTS FOR GRADUATES

SK050548 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The preparatory committee for the discipline inspection commission under the provincial CCP committee and the organizational department under the provincial CCP committee jointly issued a circular strictly forbidding persons from interfering with the work of assigning jobs for college graduates. The circular states: The circular issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee in 1979 on strictly forbidding interference in job assignments for college graduates has been supported by the vast number of cadres inside and outside the party and the masses of all walks of life. However, a handful of persons ignore party discipline and state law, engage in malpractices interfering with job assignments and cause many difficulties for the work in schools and departments in charge. In order to rectify the party's work style and strictly enforce party discipline, the circular sets forth the following tasks:

First, according to the stipulations of the State Council, job assignments are under the unified management of personnel departments under governments at all levels. Other people, especially leaders at all levels, must not violate the principle of organizations and must not interfere. Using power and position or engaging in under-the-table deals to interfere with job assignments is by no means permitted.

Second, party organizations at all universities and colleges should intensify ideological and political education of graduates, educating them to voluntarily obey job assignments and go to work in grassroots units where the working conditions are bad and the country needs them most.

Third, parents are not allowed to take advantage of personal relations to satisfy personal desires.

Fourth, no unit is allowed to select employees by name from among graduates to avoid increasing difficulties for the assignment work.

Fifth, personnel departments and departments concerned should be an example in adhering to state regulations and cooperate with schools to achieve success in the job assignment work.

The circular concludes: These stipulations are good in assigning jobs for graduates of secondary schools.

GANSU CIRCULAR ON MEDIA CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

SK070448 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government issued a circular on 5 December urging party and government departments to support criticism and self-criticism in newspapers.

The circular states that criticism and self-criticism is one of our party's three major styles of work. It is our party's fine tradition to conduct criticism and self-criticism through the newspapers. Since the party's third plenary session, our province's newspapers have paid attention to reflecting the views and the voice of the masses and have conducted criticism, establishing closer ties between the party, government departments and the people. Thanks to the support of the party committees and governments at all levels, we have achieved fairly good results in dealing with criticism and the problems arising therefrom. A number of criticisms have been answered by individuals and units being criticized. Nevertheless, some leading cadres, especially party-member leading cadres in some units, have failed to correctly treat criticism published in newspapers. Some have suppressed criticism and attacked and made things difficult for those who have conducted criticism. This must end.

First, party committees and governments at all levels must actively support newspapers to conduct criticism and educate party members, cadres and the masses to correctly treat criticism and self-criticism and to welcome open criticism from all quarters, especially criticisms published in newspapers. All units must warmly receive press unit personnel who come to investigate and verify the facts. No persons are permitted to act as obstacles. While carrying out criticism in newspapers, press units must earnestly provide answers to problems. Questions that should be resolved must be resolved.

Second, following the issuance of criticism in newspapers, individuals and units being criticized must give answers and set forth measures to correct their mistakes as soon as possible.

Third, party committees and governments at all levels must support the cadres and masses who reflect the true situation to the press units and protect their just democratic right of writing about criticism. Persons who resist just criticism carried in newspapers or retaliate against those who criticize them must be investigated and punished by their units and the party committee and government at the next highest level. Those who violate party discipline and law must be punished according to party discipline and law.

Fourth, under the leadership of party committees, newspapers must conduct criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism to solve new problems in a certain period. Exemplary cases that have universal educational significance should be selected as topics for criticism. In conducting criticism, we must pay attention to true facts and aim at helping those criticized. In the case of carrying falsehoods, newspapers must admit their mistakes, conduct self-criticism and provide corrections to the public.

The circular of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government points out: Broadcasting, television and periodical publishing units must also conduct criticism and self-criticism in this spirit.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI VIEWS CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS

OW041001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Addressing a recent regional rural work conference, Comrade Li Xuezhi, first secretary of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional party committee, said that Ningxia witnessed great changes on the agricultural front this year as a result of gradual implementation of the party's rural economic policies and all-round implementation of production responsibility systems. These changes were manifested in three aspects:

1. Fairly substantial progress has been made in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. Grain production in the 11 counties and districts in the Uinhuang irrigation zone this year topped their previous peaks.
2. Rural peasants have increased their income and improved their livelihood. In 1980 per capita income derived from collectives in rural areas topped the previous year by 12 percent. This year the peasants have received more income and grain rations than last year.
3. The people have undergone great changes in their mental outlook. The leftist guiding thought in rural work over the years has been basically corrected. The party-masses relationship has become closer and the cadres-masses relationship has improved.

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J.H.

